

A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE.
A FIRESIDE COMPANION.
It is true if you see it in
THE BEE.
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THE BEE

WASHINGTON

The Bee
GREAT ADVERTISING MEDIUM.
TRY IT!
Do you want reliable news? Do you want a
fourth class advertisement? Do you want colored
trades? Read and advertise in THE BEE!

VOL XVIII.

WASHINGTON... D.C., SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1899.

No 3



PROF. ROBERT H. TERRELL.



Politicians ought to tell the truth. Put a small man in a big position and he will forget himself.

Why is justice in Washington like the weather?

Because it is changeable. The justice that is meted out to the white man not given to the negro. There is but little hope for the negro in the South.

The Bee editor is not looking for an office and neither does he want one.

Unhappy is the man who hangs on official favors.

Abolish the office of justice of the peace.

It is better that they are abolished.

All offices in the District of Columbia should be filled by election.

The negro vote will divide in 1900.

Our new leadership is made out of that which cannot be seen.

In union there is strength.

E. M. Hewlett is the most manly negro attorney before the District bar.

He is not the man to cater for favors.

If there was more manhood in negro attorneys they would succeed better.

Be truthful, it will pay always.

There is too much treachery among certain negroes to succeed.

This world was not made for the white man alone.

It is not well to tell all you know.

Be careful of what you say and to whom you say it.

Don't be too hasty in coming to a conclusion.

The Maryland politicians have not been cared for as yet.

Will the negro vote ever become a factor in American body politics?

Be what you say and nothing more.

Deception is sooner or later detected.

An honest man is a truthful man.

You should do nothing that is distasteful to good society.

It is not the person who grins in your face, that should be regarded as your friend.

Don't place too much confidence in the person who pretends friendship.

Be honest with your fellow man.

The best policy is when you can not do a thing say so.

It will never effect you to be truthful.

Don't be alarmed at the noise.

The try daily has been struggling hard since its publication.

It came out one day and has been trying hard ever since to make its appearance daily.

Can any one tell the difference between the old school and new school of politicians?

Well out of the great number of officers appointed in the army not one negro was appointed.

What has become of the repeal of the civil service law?

Don't forget how the negroes fought on San Juan Hill.

General Miles thinks well of the negro soldiers.

And yet not a negro officer has been appointed in the regular army.

The man who speaks the truth is the man to trust.

Don't be too impetuous in your deliberation.

The man who thinks he knows it all is generally affected with the big head.

There was tyranny in the schools on the part of certain school officers.

There are some school officials too much on the old woman order.

The day will soon come when all will be placed on a level.

It is not the wise man who makes a fool of himself.

Our head swells some times because of the usual size.

THE HINDOO EDITOR.

THE DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED IN THE PERFORMANCE OF HIS TASK.

He is Fond of Extravagant Expressions and Leaves Blank Pages When He Can't Fill Them—Suspend Publication When He Takes a Holiday.

The Indian press is of ancient origin. Ages before the European conquest, every court had its weekly, in some cases its daily journal, which was sent out to the principal towns and attentively read by nobles, wealthy people and officials. These journals contained proclamations and decrees, and chronicled the movements of the court and all things likely to be of interest to the faithful subjects of the rulers of the various principalities.

Newspapers, in our meaning of the word, were first published in 1818. But these were in English. The first native newspaper was not issued until the middle of the century. The native press of the present day may be divided into two classes, papers edited and published by natives, the matter being generally half in English and half in a native language, and those journals which are published entirely in a native language, this class being much more numerous.

As a rule, these last are small, very poorly printed on cheap paper, often on only one side of the sheet, and not infrequently the same journal varies in size, according to the amount of news obtainable and the personal circumstances and convenience of the editor.

Generally speaking, the native is very anxious to acquire a knowledge of English. It not only opens the way to appointments in the government service, but also makes him a person of great importance in the district, as comparatively few of the millions of natives read English or even understand it when spoken. A working knowledge of our tongue is indispensable to a native editor, because all the important news is first published in the Anglo-Indian newspapers.

The native writer is fond of extravagant expressions, and makes use, whenever he can, of quotations from Shakespeare or Milton and the religious phrases he has seen in missionary literature. In the use of metaphors he often gets much mixed up.

The editorial page of the Indian country paper is a literary curiosity. For instance, the reader is assured, in an article on a political crisis, that "all the crowned heads of Europe are shaking in their shoes." Sometimes we read that "the editor expects, with divine help, to have more reading suited to the intelligence of his subscribers in the next issue."

But the editor is seen at his best in his own announcements. His whole vocabulary is brought into play to impress the readers. Sometimes the announcement takes the tone of apology as in the case of the editor who in a recently declared: "This is only the beginning of our paper. We were not sure how much matter was required to fill it up, and, thinking we had sufficient, we did not exert ourselves much to get any more. We therefore beg that our readers will excuse us this time for the space left blank, and promise to do better and get more in the future."

Still more curious was the announcement of a paper which came out for the first time with two columns blank, the editor making the bold announcement that "a large quantity of exceedingly interesting matter had been left out for want of space."

When the native editor wants a holiday he suspends publication until it is convenient to resume, and, taking his readers into his confidence, informs them plainly why the paper was not issued on the expected dates. "With the consent of our readers, we now propose to take our annual holiday. We are sure none of them will begrudge us our vacation."

If it were not for the English newspapers published in Calcutta, Bombay and other large cities, which are edited by cultured Englishmen and Anglo-Indians, the native journals would be very poor productions, as nearly all the news and much of the other reading matter is translated in order to fill them.

Cannibal Parakeets.

One fine day a batch of tiny parakeets from a neighboring island arrived, and I congratulated myself on having at last acquired some amiable members of my bird community. Such gentle creatures were never seen, says the Cornhill Magazine. With their pale green plumage and little gray-hooded heads which easily explained their name of "capuchin," they made themselves quite happy in one of the many domes or cupolas of the Arab cage. In a few days, however, a mysterious ailment broke out among all the other birds. Nearly every other bird seemed suddenly to prefer going about on one leg. At last it dawned on me that many of the canaries had actually only one leg. An hour's careful watching showed me a parakeet sitting up to a canary, and after feigning to be deeply absorbed in its own toilet, preening each gay wing feather most carefully the little wretch would give a sudden swift nip at the slender leg of its neighbor, and absolutely bite it off then and there. Of course, I immediately turned the capuchins out of the cages with much obloquy, but too late to save several of my poor little pets from a one-legged existence.

Soap Said to be Unhealthy.

One is always learning. Did you ever suspect that nature varies over with wax not distinguishable from that of the bee? She does this to prevent chills, too quick evaporation, and so to keep the blood thin enough to run in and out of capillary arteries. Alkalies and all "cleansing" so destroy this natural varnish, a frequent warm bath is injurious, but cold salt-water baths brace the skin. They remove no impurity, but give functional activity. The new doctrine is that a healthy skin cleanses itself. The best help to it is underclothes of soft cotton, such as Asiatics wear. This soft raiment absorbs rapidly what the epidermis throws off.

Cost of Calling a Man a Liar.

It costs \$25 to call a man a liar in Nebraska, according to a recent court decision. In the case of a man who was called a liar, the court found that the man was a liar, and the court awarded him \$25 in damages.

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The Only Complete Housefurnishing Establishment Washington.

1444 H Street, N. W.

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Manufacturer of Plain and Ornamental

IRON RAILING

Iron Porches, Window Guards, Grills, Balconies, Gratings, Cellular Doors, Etc., of Every Description.

Builders' Work A Specialty.

All work Firstclass.

Shop in Rear of 1344 H Street, N. E.

GET THE BEST

When you are about to buy a Sewing Machine do not be deceived by alluring advertisements and be led to think you can get the best made finest finished and

Most Popular

for a mere song. See to it that you buy from reliable manufacturers that have gained a reputation by honest and accurate dealing. You will then get a Sewing Machine that is noted the world over for its durability. You want the one that is easiest to manage and is



NEW HOME

It has Automatic Tension, Double Feed, and on both sides of needle (patented) and other features. It is New Standard (patented) drive wheel, has an adjustable center, thus reducing friction to the minimum.

WRITE FOR CIRCULARS.

THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO.

CHICAGO, ILL. ST. LOUIS, MO. DETROIT, MICH. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. ATLANTA, GA.

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DEALERS IN

Hams, Bacon, Lard,

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"Dove Brand" Hams a Specialty.

451, 452 and 453 Center Market.

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WHOLESALE GROCER

No. 404 Pennsylvania Ave

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All Goods packed and Delivered Free of Charge.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

No better remedy can be found for every form of cough, cold, bronchitis and asthma. Dr. Williams' Compound of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Phosphates of Lime, Soda and Iron. For the full and complete description of this medicine, see the book "The New System of Treating Consumption," which is sent free of charge to all who send for it.

Write for a copy of this book to Dr. J. C. Williams, 100 North Second Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. J. C. Williams, 100 North Second Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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DRAFT-BOOKS,

CHECK-BOOKS Etc.

AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICE.

Liberal discount to Churches,

Benevolent Societies, Social Clubs,

Military Organizations and Labor

and Trade Unions.

All work ready when promised.

We have purchased an entire

outfit of New Type with the most

approved modern styles, enabling

us to execute our work with satisfaction to all.

We invite you to call and inspect

our office even if you have nothing

us to do.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

Northwest.

James F. OYSTER

Dealer in

BUTTER; EGGS

AND

CHEESE.

MARBLE BUILDING.

(Corner Ave. and Ninth Street.

Washington, D. C. Telephone 272.

MAKING PEARLS TO ORDER.

Muscle and Oyster Being Domesticated and Taught the Jewelry Business.

Diamonds, rubies, emeralds and sapphires have all been produced in the laboratory and it is now the turn of the pearl. The chemist, however, is not himself the maker of the new artificial pearls; he is only the collaborator. It is true that false pearls are made from mother-of-pearl, but their lustre is not up to the mark. The Chinese have long introduced grains of sand and little knots of wire into the shell of the pearl oyster in order that the animal, to relieve itself from the irritation so caused, may coat the foreign substance with pearl. If this matter be inserted between the shell and the mantle the oyster can eject it by contractions of his body. To prevent this M. Boutan, a French experimenter, has trepanned the shell and introduced a small bead of nacre, which might, however, be a true pearl of a small size, through the hole, and fixed it by means of cement to the shell. This bead was in course of time covered with nacre by the oyster, and a fine large pearl was the result. Dealers cannot distinguish it from an Oriental pearl. The question of making pearls in this way was recently discussed at a meeting of the Académie des Sciences, Paris, and M. Berthelot, the famous chemist, observed that such a pearl could only be considered a true pearl if it had at least a hundred layers of the pearl nacre; otherwise it would only be a foreign substance covered with nacre. Of course, if the foreign matter is a pearl itself this objection disappears, and we have the means of producing pearls at will. According to M. Lacaze Duthier, some two years would be required for a halibut to produce a big pearl. The artificial pearl of the trade, fabricated from nacre, could also be coated in the same way. Evidently the pearl mussel and oyster are about to be domesticated for the production of pearls, as the spider for silk. Pearl divers may become a legend of the past.

The First Post Office.

The fact that there is a regular mail route through Alaska, and that even remote towns in Africa are not without postal facilities, is in these progressive times accepted quite as a matter of course. Yet this wonderful system, which has reached out until it includes every country on the face of the earth, had its beginning in the mind of an ingenious Frenchman who lived less than two hundred and fifty years ago.

In 1658, early in the reign of Louis XIV. M. de Valayer established a private penny post, says the writer in Harper's Round Table. Boxes were set up at the street corners for the reception of letters. Offices were opened in various quarters of Paris; collections were made once a day from the street boxes, followed many hours later by a single delivery, and thus the first Post Office in the world was established.

M. de Valayer was so greatly encouraged by the success of his enterprise that, in order to develop it still further, he printed certain forms of billets or notes which were intended to cover all the ordinary requirements of business in great towns. These forms contained blanks which were intended to be filled up by the pen with such special matter as might be necessary to complete the writer's object. The idea at once became popular, and the printed forms accompanied the expansion of the postal service throughout the larger cities of France, and it was many years before they fell into disuse.

Snakes Do Swallow Their Young.

I met with a curious incident some years ago while hunting snakes in the swamps at Melrose. I came across a male and female striped, with numerous young ones. The parents were near each other, the family crawling over and around them. I was going for them when, on second thought, I concluded to watch them. They did not appear to be frightened, but went on gambolling about for some time. I went a little nearer when both snakes turned toward me, making a faint noise, and placed their heads flat on the ground. It was a curious sight to see these snakes, not long born, some of them a foot or two away, turn at the noise, and instantly seek refuge in their parents' wide-open mouths. I am certain it was a note of warning of danger. I caught both snakes and put them in separate bags. The female had ten young and the male had swallowed five. This is the first instance of any notice of a male snake performing this affectionate duty for its young. I placed the whole family in a box, where they lived peacefully a long time. —From Forest and Stream.

The Typewriter's Spread.

There are probably few even among those who use the typewriter who have any proper conception of the variety and universality of the ingenious substitute for the pen. Although only in its very early youth, it has already penetrated into every corner of the earth. It has gone to the very heart of Africa. Lieutenant Peary has introduced it to polar ice and it has travelled thousands of miles over Siberian snows. It travels with every army and fleet, and it was one of the first things rescued from the sunken Maine.

Two of the most costly typewriters belong to the Queen and the Czar of Russia. They are exquisite machines of white enamel and gold, with keys of ivory. The Queen Regent of Spain uses one for her correspondence, the Khedive possesses one, and, in fact, there is scarcely a court in Europe where the typewriter has not a place.

Vegetable Electric Plant.

A German professor by the name of Leipsic has discovered in India a tree which is a natural electric battery. When the dark green leaves of the tree were touched with the fingers a tiny spark was emitted, and a distinct electrical shock was felt. Professor Leipsic found that even at a distance of eighty feet the tree had a strong influence upon the magnetic needle. These magnetic variations varied according to the time of day. They were strongest at noon, but almost entirely disappeared at midnight. The electricity also disappeared in wet weather. No explanation of this strange phenomenon is attempted.

Books in the British Museum.

People often ask how many books there are in the British Museum, and nobody seems to know. In fact there are so many that it is impossible to count them. Some years ago it was estimated by measurement that there were 2,000,000 books there. Since that estimate was made the number has considerably increased, so that at the present time the total is probably nearer 3,000,000.

Where Weakness Is Strength.

In many employments requiring dexterity and quickness with the hands women are far more valuable than men. For instance, where the folding of large quantities of books or magazines is required one woman can do as much as two men.

MUCH-NAMED FEBRUARY 2

Otherwise Known Throughout the Country as Ground Hog Day.

February 2 is a much named day. It is Candlemas Day, Purification of Christ in the Temple and colloquially in England the Wives' Feast, but the name that is possibly most familiar to us is Groundhog Day. The celebration of Candlemas is observed in the Anglican, Roman, Greek and Lutheran churches, its principal feature being the distribution of candles and a procession of lighted ones. It is not probable that it is from this custom that the name Candlemas Day originated. Some authorities claim that the institution of the feast antedated the manner of celebrating it, claiming that this festival was first observed in 542, during the reign of Justinian, whereas the first procession of lighted candles did not occur until the seventh century. Another authority while giving to honor of origin the celebration of the day to Justinian, says "Pope Gelasius, in the latter part of the fifth century, had the first procession of lighted candles. The ceremonies of Candlemas Day in England have been very much modified since the time of the Reformation. An order of Council, passed in the second year of the reign of Edward VI, abolished the candle carrying in that late last century. The candles were blessed and distributed with much pomp and ceremony, accompanied by a great procession of ecclesiastics.

Unlike the majority of weather prognostications taken, as is a usual custom, from these set days, Candlemas weather signs go by contraries. Fine weather betokens a continuance of winter and cold days, while an inclement day is a sure promise of an early spring and bright summer. Our well-known name, particularly among our rural and foreign population at Groundhog Day for the second of February, comes from an old proverb the early Germans brought to America from their Fatherland, that "the badger peeps out of his hole on Candlemas Day, and when he finds snow shining down, he looks into his hole."

East of the Mississippi the badger is scarce and little known, so the farmers transferred the mantle to the woodchuck, or ground-hog.

Facts Concerning Copra.

Copra, which is one of the chief products of the Philippine Islands, is the dried meat of the coconut. The industry, while comparatively young, presents some unique features, and the production of it is the outgrowth of attempts made a few years ago to find some convenient method of exporting the surplus quantity of coconut oil produced in the island. The copra jars in which the oil arrived at Manila were too easily broken to be transported with any degree of safety. The only available alternative was a crude form of barrel made in China for the purpose, but these leaked so profusely that they gave very poor results. These difficulties led to a search for a more convenient form in which to export the product. It was for the purpose of supplying this need that E. Eduard Vidal taught the natives how to prepare the coconut in a dry form such as is known on the market as copra, basing his process upon some experiments which he, together with some planters in the province of Misamis had carried on with considerable success in the year 1882.

The method of preparing the copra is a comparatively simple one. When the nut is perfectly ripe it is cut into halves and placed in the sun without further preparation. In a few hours the meat of the nut is contracted by the effect of the heat and becomes detached from the shell. The copra is then carried on with to be exposed to the sun for several days, so that all the water which they contain may be evaporated, care being exercised to guard against moisture and dew, which would soften the material. When the substance becomes brittle, it is considered ready for the market.

In ordinary times it is claimed that a thousand cocoanuts will give, in the province of Visayas, about 600 to 700 pounds of copra, but that in years of experience hardly bears out these claims, the average being from 420 to 680 pounds per 1,000 cocoanuts. The copra industry during its comparatively short history of fourteen years in the Philippines has attained considerable dimensions.

He Needs a Bracer.

"Old man, I'm a gone one. Yes, I'll have a drink, but don't get two for a quarter drink. I should feel that mine cost 13 cents and couldn't do it. No, I'm not superstitious, but I can't brace up against nineteen hoodlums. This is Friday, the 13th of January, and I'm a marked man. I wanted to go over to Brooklyn, and like an idiot, took a 'Greene avenue line' car."

"Now, there are just thirteen letters in the name of that line. I got on the car and was the thirteenth passenger. There were thirteen advertisements and thirteen straps on each side of that car. The name of the maker of the car had thirteen letters in it. The conductor's uniform had thirteen buttons on it and there were thirteen divisions on the face of the fare register."

"No, I don't want 'a nice cocktail.' Count the letters in that combination of words. Gimme 'a bromo seltzer.' But another count settled even that drink, and he took 'Milwaukee beer' and nearly died of fright."

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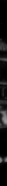
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 Whiskey a
 drink; \$1.00
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To all intents
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For a whole
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THE DIFFICULTY of getting the compass to point in the right direction are the chief reasons why the compass is so often used in the wrong direction. The compass is a very simple instrument, and it is only by the use of the compass that the direction of the wind can be ascertained. The compass is a very simple instrument, and it is only by the use of the compass that the direction of the wind can be ascertained. The compass is a very simple instrument, and it is only by the use of the compass that the direction of the wind can be ascertained.

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A dark, textured vertical band, possibly a book binding or a piece of fabric, with a lighter, mottled background. The dark band has a rough, fibrous texture and runs vertically along the right side of the image. The background is a lighter, mottled grey with some small dark specks and a slightly grainy texture.



Politicians ought to tell the truth. Put a small man in a big position and he will forget himself.

Why is justice in Washington like the weather?

Because it is changeable. The justice that is meted out to the white man is not given to the negro.

There is but little hope for the negro in the South.

The Bee editor is not looking for an office and neither does he want one.

Unhappy is the man who hangs on official favors.

Abolish the office of justice of the peace.

It is better that they are abolished.

All offices in the District of Columbia should be filled by election.

The negro vote will divide in 1900.

Our new leadership is made out of that which cannot be seen.

In union there is strength.

E. M. Hewlett is the most manly negro attorney before the District bar.

He is not the man to cater for favors.

If there was more manhood in negro attorneys they would succeed better.

Be truthful, it will pay always.

There is too much treachery among certain negroes to succeed.

This world was not made for the white man alone.

It is not well to tell all you know.

Be careful of what you say and to whom you say it.

Don't be too hasty in coming to a conclusion.

The Maryland politicians have not been cared for as yet.

Will the negro vote ever become a factor in American body politics?

Be what you say you are.

Deception is sooner or later detected.

An honest man is a truthful man.

You should do nothing that is distasteful to good society.

It is not the person who grins in your face, that should be regarded as your friend.

Don't place too much confidence in the person who pretends friendship.

Be honest with your fellow man.

The best policy is when you can not do a thing say so.

It will never effect you to be truthful.

Don't be alarmed at the noise.

The try daily has been struggling hard since its publication.

It came out one day and has been trying hard ever since to make its appearance daily.

Can any one tell the difference between the old school and new school of politicians?

Well out of the great number of officers appointed in the army not one negro was appointed.

What has become of the repeal of the civil service law?

Don't forget how the negroes fought on San Juan Hill.

General Miles thinks well of the negro soldiers.

And yet not a negro officer has been appointed in the regular army.

The man who speaks the truth is the man to trust.

Don't be too impetuous in your deliberation.

The man who thinks he knows it all is generally affected with the big head.

There was tyranny in the schools on the part of certain school officers.

There are some school officials too much on the old woman order.

The day will soon come when all will be placed on a level.

It is the wise man who makes a lot of himself.

Our head aches some times because of the usual size.

THE HINDOO EDITOR.

THE DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED IN THE PERFORMANCE OF HIS TASK.

He is Fond of Extravagant Expressions and Leaves Blank Pages When He Can't Fill Them—Suspends Publication When He Takes a Holiday.

The Indian press is of ancient origin. Ages before the European conquest, every court had its weekly, in some cases its daily journal, which was sent out to the principal towns and attentively read by nobles, wealthy people and officials. These journals contained proclamations and decrees, and chronicled the movements of the court and all things likely to be of interest to the faithful subjects of the rulers of the various principalities.

Newspapers in our meaning of the word, were first published in 1818. But these were in English. The first native newspaper was not issued until the middle of the century. The native press of the present day may be divided into two classes, papers edited and published by natives, the matter being generally half in English and half in a native language, and those journals which are published entirely in a native language, this class being much more numerous.

As a rule, these last are small, very poorly printed on cheap paper, often on only one side of the sheet, and not infrequently the same journal varies in size, according to the amount of news obtainable and the personal circumstances and convenience of the editor.

Generally speaking, the native is very anxious to acquire a knowledge of English. It not only opens the way to appointments in the government service, but also makes him a person of great importance in the district, as comparatively few of the millions of natives read English or even understand it when spoken. A working knowledge of our tongue is indispensable to a native editor, because all the important news is first published in the Anglo-Indian newspapers.

The native writer is fond of extravagant expressions, and makes use, whenever he can, of quotations from Shakespeare or Milton and the religious phrases he has seen in missionary literature. In the use of metaphors he often gets much mixed up.

The editorial page of the Indian country paper is literary curiosity. For instance, the reader is assured, in an article on a political crisis, that "all the crowned heads of Europe are shaking in their shoes." Sometimes we read that "the editor expects, with divine help, to have more reading suited to the intelligence of his subscribers in the next issue."

But the editor is seen at his best in his own announcements. His whole vocabulary is brought into play to impress the readers. Sometimes the announcement takes the tone of apology as in the case of the editor who innocently declared: "This is only the beginning of our paper. We were not sure how much matter was required to fill it up, and, thinking we had sufficient, we did not exert ourselves much to get any more. We therefore beg that our readers will excuse us this time for the space left blank, and promise to do better and get more in the future."

Still more curious was the announcement of a paper which came out for the first time with two columns blank, the editor making the bold announcement that "a large quantity of exceedingly interesting matter had been left out for want of space."

When the native editor wants a holiday he suspends publication until it is convenient to resume, and, taking his readers into his confidence, informs them plainly why the paper was not issued on the expected dates. "With the consent of our readers, we now propose to take our annual holiday. We are sure none of them will begrudge us our relaxation."

If it were not for the English newspapers published in Calcutta, Bombay and other large cities, which are edited by cultured Englishmen and Anglo-Indians, the native journals would be very poor productions, as nearly all the news and much of the other reading matter is translated in order to fill them.

Cannibal Parakeets.

One fine day a batch of tiny parakeets from a neighboring island arrived, and congregated myself on having at last acquired some amiable members of my bird community. Such gentle creatures were never seen, says the Cornhill Magazine. With their pale green plumage and little gray-hooded heads which easily explained their name of "capuchin," they made themselves quite happy in one of the many domes or cupolas of the Arab cage. In a few days, however, a mysterious ailment broke out among all the other birds. Nearly every other bird seemed suddenly to prefer going about on one leg. At last it dawned on me that many of the canaries had actually one leg. An hour's careful watching showed me a parakeet sliding up to a canary, and after feigning to be deeply absorbed in its own toilet, preening each gay wing feather most carefully the little wretch would give a sudden swift nip at the slender leg of its neighbor, and absolutely bite it off then and there. Of course, I immediately turned the canaries out of the cages with much obloquy, but too late to save several of my poor little pets from a one-legged existence.

Soap Sold to "Unhealthful."

One is always learning. Did you ever suspect that nature varnishes over with wax not distinguishable from that of the bee? She does this to prevent chills, too quick evaporation, and so to keep the blood thin enough to run in and out of capillary arteries. Alkalies and all "cleansing" soaps destroy this natural varnish. I quit warm baths are injurious, but cold salt-water baths brace the skin. They remove no impurity, but give functional activity. The new doctrine is that a healthy skin cleanses itself. The best help to it is underclothes of soft cotton, such as Asiaties wear. This soft raiment absorbs rapidly what the epidermis throws off.

Cost of Calling a Man a Liar.

It costs \$25 to call a man a liar in Nebraska, according to a recent court decision in that State. The case was heard in the Supreme Court of Nebraska, and the decision was rendered by the Chief Justice, Mr. Nathan.

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MAKING PEARLS TO ORDER. MUCH-NAMED FEBRUARY 2.

Muscle and Oyster Being Domesticated and Taught the Jewelry Business.

Otherwise Known Throughout the Country as Ground Hog Day.

Diamonds, rubies, emeralds and sapphires have all been produced in the laboratory and it is now the turn of the pearl. The chemist, however, is not himself the maker of the new artificial pearls; he is only the collaborator. It is true that false pearls are made from mother-of-pearl, but their lustre is not up to the mark. The Chinese have long introduced grains of sand and little knots of wire into the shell of the pearl oyster in order that the animal, to relieve itself from the irritation so caused, may coat the foreign substance with pearl. If this matter be inserted between the shell and the mantle the oyster can eject it by contractions of its body. To prevent this M. Bontan, a French experimenter, has trepanned the shell and introduced a small bead of nacre, which might, however, be a true pearl of a small size, through the hole, and fixed it by means of cement to the shell. This bead was in course of time covered with nacre by the oyster, and a fine large pearl was the result. Dealers cannot distinguish it from an Oriental pearl. The question of making pearls in this way was recently discussed at a meeting of the Académie des Sciences, Paris, and M. Berthelot, the famous chemist, observed that such a pearl could only be considered a true pearl if it had at least a hundred layers of the pearl nacre; otherwise it would only be a foreign substance covered with nacre. Of course, if the foreign matter is a pearl itself, this objection disappears, and we have the means of producing pearls at will. According to M. Lacaze Duthier, some two years would be required for a halibut to produce a large pearl. The artificial pearl of the trade, fabricated from nacre, could also be coated in the same way. Evidently the pearl mussel and oyster are about to be domesticated for the production of pearls, as the spider for silk. Pearl divers may become a legend of the past.

The First Post Office.

The fact that there is a regular mail route through Alaska, and that even remote towns in Africa are not without postal facilities, is in these progressive times accepted quite as a matter of course. Yet this wonderful system, which has reached out until it includes every country on the face of the earth, had its beginning in the mind of an ingenious Frenchman who lived less than two hundred and fifty years ago.

In 1688, early in the reign of Louis XIV., M. de Valayer established a private penny post, says the writer in Harper's Round Table. Boxes were set up at the street corners for the reception of letters. Offices were opened in various quarters of Paris; collections were made once a day from the street boxes, followed many hours later by a single delivery; and thus the first Post Office in the world was established. M. de Valayer was so greatly encouraged by the success of his enterprise that, in order to develop it still further, he printed certain forms of billets or notes which were intended to cover all the ordinary requirements of business in great towns. These forms contained blanks which were intended to be filled up by the pen with such special matter as might be necessary to complete the writer's object. The idea at once became popular, and the printed forms accompanied the expansion of the postal service throughout the many cities of France, and it was many years before they fell into disuse.

Snakes Do Swallow Their Young.

I met with a curious incident some years ago while hunting snakes in the swamps at Melrose. I came across a male and female striped, with numerous young ones. The parents were near each other, the family crawling over and around them, was going for them, when, on second thought, I concluded to watch them. They did not appear to be frightened, but went on gambolling about for some time. I went a little nearer when both snakes turned toward me, making a faint noise, and placed their heads flat on the ground. It was a curious sight to see these snakes, not long born, some of them a foot or two away, turn at the noise, and instantly seek refuge in their parents' wide-open mouths. I am certain it was a note of warning of danger. I caught both snakes and put them in separate bags. The female had ten young and the male had swallowed five. This is the first instance of any notice of a male snake performing this affectionate duty for its young. I placed the whole family in a box, where they lived peacefully a long time. —From Forest and Stream.

The Typewriter's Spread.

There are probably few even among those who use the typewriter who have any proper conception of the variety and universality of the ingenious substitute for the pen. Although only in its very early youth, it has already penetrated into every corner of the earth. It has gone with invading armies and explorers to the very heart of Africa. Lieutenant Peary has introduced it to polar ice and has travelled thousands of miles over Siberian snows. It travels with every army and fleet, and it was one of the first things rescued from the sunken Maine.

Two of the most costly typewriters belong to the Queen and the Czar of Russia. They are exquisite machines of white enamel and gold, with keys of ivory. The Queen Regent of Spain uses one for her correspondence, the Khedive possesses one, and, in fact, there is scarcely a court in Europe where the typewriter has not a place.

Vegetable Electric Plant.

A German professor by the name of Leipsic has discovered in India a tree which is a natural electric battery. When the dark green leaves of the tree were touched with the fingers a tiny spark was emitted, and a distinct electrical shock was felt. Professor Leipsic found that even at a distance of eighty feet the tree had a strong influence upon the magnetic needle. These magnetic variations varied according to the time of day. They were strongest at noon, but almost entirely disappeared at midnight. The electricity also disappeared in wet weather. No explanation of this strange phenomenon is attempted.

February 2 is a much named day.

It is Candlemas Day, Purification of the Virgin Mary, Presentation of Christ in the Temple and colloquially in England the Wives' Feast, but the name that is possibly most familiar to us is Groundhog Day. The celebration of Candlemas is observed in the Anglican, Roman, Greek and Lutheran churches. Its principal feature being the distribution of candles and a procession of lighted ones. It is more than probable that it is from this custom that the name Candlemas Day originated. Some authorities claim that the institution of the feast antedated the manner of celebrating it, claiming that this festival was first observed in 542, during the reign of Justinian, whereas the first procession of lighted candles did not occur until the seventh century. Another authority will give to honor of originating the celebration of the day to Justinian, says Pope Gelasius. In the latter part of the fifth century, had the first procession of lighted candles. The ceremonies of Candlemas Day in England have been very much modified since the time of the Reformation. An order of Council, passed in the second year of the reign of Edward VI., abolished the candle carrying in that country. At Rome, however, quite late in our century, the candles were blessed and distributed with much pomp and ceremony, accompanied by a great procession of ecclesiastics.

Unlike the majority of weather prognostications taken, as is a usual custom, from these set days, Candlemas weather signs go by contraries. Fine weather becomes a continuance of winter and cold days while inclement day is a sure promise of an early spring and bright summer. Our well-known name, particularly among our rural and foreign population of Groundhog Day for the second of February, comes from an old proverb the early German brought to America from their Fatherland, that the badger peeps out of his hole on Candlemas Day, and when he finds snow shining he draws back into his hole. East of the Mississippi the badger is scarce and little known, so the farmers transferred the mantle to the woodchuck, or groundhog.

Facts Concerning Copra.

Copra, which is one of the chief products of the Philippine islands, is the dried meat of the coconut. The industry, while comparatively young, presents some unique features, and the production of it is the outgrowth of attempts made a few years ago to find some convenient method of exporting the surplus quantity of coconut oil produced in the islands. The earthen jars in which the oil arrived at Manila were too easily broken to be transported with any degree of safety. The only available alternative was a crude form of barrel made in China for the purpose, but these leaked so profusely that they gave very poor results. These difficulties led to a search for a more convenient form in which to export the product. It was for the purpose of supplying this need that M. Eduard Vidal taught the natives how to prepare the coconut in a dry form such as is known on the market as copra, basing his process upon some experiments which he, together with some planters in the province of Misamis had carried on with considerable success in the year 1882.

The method of preparing the copra is a comparatively simple one. When the nut is perfectly ripe it is cut into halves and placed in the sun without further preparation. In a few hours the meat of the nut is contracted by the effect of the heat and becomes detached from the shell. The morsels of nut kernel are then collected and exposed to the sun for several days, so that all the water which they contain may be evaporated, care being exercised to guard against moisture and dew, which would soften the material. When the substance becomes brittle, it is considered ready for the market. In ordinary times it is claimed that a thousand cocoanuts will give, in the province of Visayas, about 600 to 700 pounds of copra, but actual experience hardly bears out these claims, the average being from 420 to 490 pounds per 1,000 cocoanuts. The copra industry during its comparatively short history of fourteen years in the Philippines has attained considerable dimensions.

He Needs a Bracer.

"Old man, I'm a goner. Yes, I'll have a drink, but don't you get two for a quarter drink. I should feel that mine cost 13 cents and couldn't do no. I'm not superstitious, but I can't brace up against a nineteen hundred. This is Friday, the 13th of January, and I'm a marked man. I wanted to go over to Brooklyn, and like an idiot, took a 'Greene avenue line' car. 'Now, there are just thirteen letters in the name of that line. I got on the car and was the thirteenth passenger. There were thirteen advertisements and thirteen straps on each side of that car. The name of the maker of the car had thirteen letters in it. The conductor's uniform had thirteen buttons on it and there were thirteen divisions on the face of the fare register. 'No, I don't want a nice cocktail.' Count the letters in that combination of words. Gimme 'a bromo seltzer.' But another count settled even that drink, and he took 'Milwaukee beer' and nearly died of fright.

Books in the British Museum.

People often ask how many books there are in the British Museum

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Northwest, WASHINGTON, D. C.

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W. CALVIN CHASE, EDITOR.

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One copy per year.....\$2.00
Six months.....1.00
Three months......60
City subscribers, monthly......20

SPECIAL NOTICE.

There are regular Authorized Collectors in the employ of THE BEE Printing Co., and when they call to see delinquent subscribers they are requested to pay them, and not give the excuse that "they will see the Editor." The Editor has no time to see the subscribers, and it is hoped that his friends and the patrons of THE BEE will pay the Collector when he calls.

OUR NORMAL SCHOOL.

Whatever may be said by those who have not the true educational interests of the children of this city at heart, the action of the Board last year in increasing the number of pupils in the Normal school meets the unqualified approval of the masses of our people. And it is hoped that similar action will be taken this year. There are many reasons why our Normal school should be enlarged. In the first place, the end of all proper education should be that of practical utility, to train our young men and women to do something which will contribute materially toward the general good and furnish the means of respectable and remunerative employment. The flimsy pretext that the public contemplated nothing more than to furnish a number of trained teachers just sufficient to meet local demands cannot be urged in justifying opposition to an increase in the number of pupils. The matter was purely arbitrary and applied to conditions long since passed. Now can it be denied that the public proposes and pay taxes to help our young men and women who wish to become proficient in the field of pedagogy. Moreover, the country outside of this city, which pays one half of the school expenses is entitled to some consideration. They are at least entitled to what may be done on the part of our system of schools toward furnishing fully equipped teachers for the various sections standing most in need of them. The colored people in some sections of the South stand greatly in need of competent teachers and it is as little as we can do to assist them toward procuring them. If our Normal school is able to give instruction and diplomas to one hundred teachers every year we would be doing no more than our duty. For any honorable or race loving or self respecting colored person to oppose the largest opportunities possible for enlarging the field of professional teachers would be to reflect upon the intelligence and honor of the race. If those now teaching our Normal school are dissatisfied, let them resign. There are hundreds who can fill their places quite as acceptably as they are now being filled. Under no circumstances should the vital educational interests of the race be impaired on account of any one person or any set of disgruntled persons.

THE WRONG MAN.

On last Wednesday, news came over the wires from Atlanta, Ga. that one, Harvey Minniefe, a colored man had committed an assault upon a little eight-year old girl in Paulding county. The papers rang with denunciation of the accused man, characterizing a burly black brute and calling upon citizens to hunt him down and wreak fearful vengeance upon him. The good citizens of Atlanta were begged to come by the trains and take part in the lynching. Gov. Candler offered a reward of \$250 for the apprehension of the accused. Had he been captured this unfortunate man would have been brutally murdered and the

150 dollars paid over as a premium for committing the act. The next morning (Thursday) the sheriff telephoned the Governor that Minniefe was the wrong negro and had no connection with the crime. Had not Minniefe fled to the swamp for safety the people of Georgia would be offering apologies for murdering an innocent man.

As was quite natural and proper Minniefe armed himself to the teeth and sought refuge where he could defend himself from the attacks of the blood-thirsty murderers, determined to defend his innocence even at the cost of the life of more than one pursuer. This is the third case of the kind reported within the last ten days and it is safe to say that 25 per cent of all the lynching which have taken place, have been of innocent men who were denied the opportunity of proving it. It is high time that this indiscriminate lynching should cease. If it should continue there is no doubt that the negroes goaded to despair will become the instruments of a bloody and fearful retaliation. But "Vengeance is mine said the Lord."

"THE IDEAL MAN."

PROF. ROBERT H. TERRELL BANQUETED HIS FORMER PUPILS AND DISTINGUISHED FRIENDS DO HIM HONOR.—CAPT. JORDON GIVEN AN OVATION.

One of the most representative gatherings of citizens ever assembled, was in Delmo-Koonce Cafe, on last Monday evening. It was a complimentary testimonial banquet to that distinguished and talented educator, Prof. Robert H. Terrell, by his former pupils in the High School. The Koonce brothers had the affair in charge and they set one of the prettiest tables ever witnessed by mortal eyes. It was in the form of a T.

The toastmaster, Attorney W. L. Pollard was seated in the center, on his right was Prof. Terrell, and on the right of him was Mr. E. E. Cooper, Dr. George H. Richardson, Register J. W. Lyons and Mr. W. Calvin Chase. Left of the toastmaster were Trustees T. H. Wright, Rev. S. N. Brown and Mr. J. W. Smith. The following were the special guests of the occasion: Prof. Terrell, Judson W. Lyons, register of the treasury; John P. Green, United States stamp agent; T. H. Wright, Dr. George H. Richardson and Rev. Sterling N. Brown of the board of school trustees; E. E. Cooper of the *Colored American*; H. P. Cheatham, recorder of deeds; W. Calvin Chase, of the *Bee*; F. L. Cardozo, Jr., principal of the Briggs School, Prof. Murray of Fla. The committee in charge of the banquet was composed of W. L. Pollard, A. O. Stafford and W. Stanton Wormley, F. L. Cardozo, Jr., F. D. Smith, P. D. Brooks, A. C. Newman, L. G. Fletcher, Jr., H. W. Lewis, Carroll A. Brooks, J. S. George, W. L. Tignor, J. T. Beason, W. B. Fletcher, C. I. West, J. Edward Young, C. H. McKenney, Ralph Stewart, J. M. Fracion, D. I. Renfro, J. B. Thomas, George A. Scott, John C. Jordan, S. E. Lacey, W. H. H. Ferrell, J. W. F. Smith, W. Thomas, H. Grant Irving, C. Thomas, Richard Younger, Howard Jackson and L. H. Freeman.

Letters of regret at inability to attend were read from George F. T. Cook, Mr. Montgomery, former principal of the Colored High School, and F. L. Cardozo, Jr. Mr. W. L. Pollard acted as toastmaster.

TOASTS AND RESPONSES.

The toasts and responses were: "A High School Graduate as a High School Teacher," by D. B. Thompson; "A High School Graduate at Headquarters," J. W. F. Smith; "The High School in Medicine," Dr. C. I. West; "The High School in Civil Life," C. A. Brooks; "A High School Graduate as a Teacher," J. M. Fracion; "A High School Boy With Deway at Manila," John C. Jordan; "A High School Graduate in Science," G. H. Thomas; "A High School Graduate Behind the Scenes," S. E. Lacey; "Our Guests," A. O. Stafford and "The Guests," Prof. R. H. Terrell.

In speaking to the toast assigned him Mr. Jordan who was captain of a gun on the Olympia during the battle of May 1, 1898, at Manila, gave a thrilling account of the movements of Admiral Dewey's fleet from the time it left Hong Kong up to the capture of Manila. He said, among other things, that the story that the men were ordered to cease fighting in order to eat breakfast was a myth and that the real object for the temporary stoppage of hostilities was to enable the admiral to get a report from the commanding officer of each vessel regarding his stock of ammunition on hand.

The floral decorations were handsome, which fully demonstrated that the work was that of an artist. Mr. Pollard in one of his introductions characterized Prof. Terrell, the ideal man, in the ideal place and in an ideal city of "Magnificent Distances" which created enthusiastic applause.

The address of Capt. John C. Jordan was one of the most graphic and eloquent descriptions of the battle of Manila, by Admiral Dewey that one would desire to hear. He was polished, eloquent and most concise in his utterance and when he was introduced and at the conclusion of his address the applause was deafening.

PROF. TERRELL

in his address among other things said in part: "This occasion had a deeper significance than appear on the surface. In saying this I eliminate all idea of self, I look beyond whatever may be personal to me in this gathering and I

see the great common school system honored and appreciated. I see the younger generation of men of my race, who are some day to be its leaders, paying a proper deference to education, and I recognize the fact that I am but the instrument selected by you as the medium of your expression of the interest you have in this, the greatest and most important element, in our march onward and upward.

"I am a product of the public schools of Washington. I was a pupil in them when they were in their crudest condition. I am familiar with them now when they are rated among the best in the country. It is hard for you, my young friends, to appreciate the contrast between the Washington of 1870, when our High School was established, and the Washington of today. It is still harder to get a true conception of the great difference between the schools of that time and those that you now enjoy. In 1870 Washington was no such city of beauty and magnificence as it is today. Alexander Shepherd had not finished his great work of transforming its streets from muddy paths in winter and dusty roads in summer to the splendid thoroughfares you now behold.

TRIBUTE TO EX-GOV. SHEPHERD.

"Baron Haussman, as chief agent of Louis Napoleon, made Paris the most dazzling metropolis of the continent of Europe. Alexander Shepherd wrought a great change in Washington that although it is not a Paris, it is the most delightful and most desirable of all cities on our side of the sea as a place of residence. It was said of one of the Roman emperors that he found Rome brick and left it marble. And so we may say of the national capital that Shepherd found it a miserable mockery but today its splendid public edifices, its temples of learning, its beautiful drives, with the superb Capitol and Congressional Library crowning the whole, make it a place altogether lovely.

The complimentary allusions to the guest of honor, Prof. Terrell by the many speeches who responded to the toasts were deserving and enthusiastically received which fully demonstrated the fact that Prof. Terrell was loved and honored by those who came to do him honor and was the most popular principal that has ever been placed at the head of the Colored High School.

RECORDER CHEATHAM.

MEETS WITH A ROYAL WELCOME IN THAT IMPRESSED LARGE AUDIENCE OF BOTH RACES—THE VOICE OF A NEGRO STATESMAN.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 1 1899.—Hon. H. P. Cheatham, Recorder of Deeds, came to this city to deliver the address at the annual convention of the State Sunday School Union. The assembly was made up of Philadelphia's best citizens, and included many teachers, ministers and representatives of the moral and intellectual forces of the community. Mr. Cheatham took for his theme, "Religious and Social Development," and for nearly an hour he treated the gathering to a scholarly and instructive review of the progress of humanity and the evolution from barbarism to civilization, ascribing the grand results achieved to the benign influence of the religion of Jesus Christ and to the softening and refining touch of education and culture. His remarks came, and long before the hour for the opening of the exercises, the vast concourse had filled in and occupied every inch of space. The arrival of Mr. Cheatham was the signal for an ovation and right royally was he received. Rev. G. L. P. Taliaferro, editor of the *Christian Banner*, and pastor of the Holy Trinity, a well chosen speech introduced the orator of the evening, referring to his valuable services in the national Congress, and describing him as one of the few negroes in this age who thoroughly understands the intricate race problem and who has the wisdom and courage to outline a practicable solution. He then treated the gathering to a most interesting and valuable service in the national Congress, and describing him as one of the few negroes in this age who thoroughly understands the intricate race problem and who has the wisdom and courage to outline a practicable solution. He then treated the gathering to a most interesting and valuable service in the national Congress, and describing him as one of the few negroes in this age who thoroughly understands the intricate race problem and who has the wisdom and courage to outline a practicable solution.

In the evening Recorder Cheatham faced one of the densest crowds that spacious Holy Trinity Church has ever held. From all sections of the Pennsylvania metropolis the people came, and long before the hour for the opening of the exercises, the vast concourse had filled in and occupied every inch of space. The arrival of Mr. Cheatham was the signal for an ovation and right royally was he received. Rev. G. L. P. Taliaferro, editor of the *Christian Banner*, and pastor of the Holy Trinity, a well chosen speech introduced the orator of the evening, referring to his valuable services in the national Congress, and describing him as one of the few negroes in this age who thoroughly understands the intricate race problem and who has the wisdom and courage to outline a practicable solution. He then treated the gathering to a most interesting and valuable service in the national Congress, and describing him as one of the few negroes in this age who thoroughly understands the intricate race problem and who has the wisdom and courage to outline a practicable solution.

Mr. Cheatham's subject was "The Status of the Negro in the American Body Politic." Always a charming speaker and brimfull of happy thought, he coupled with the counsel of a sage and the love of a true Christian, the Recorder, on this occasion, surpassed himself and aroused his hearers to the highest pitch of enthusiasm. He dived into the caverns of history, philosophy, theology, art and science, and with the wedge of the hour of argument of reason and fact, he convinced the veriest sceptic, if one happened to be present, that the negro is positive factor in the American body politic, and is exerting a tremendous influence upon our national life. He pleaded for an equal chance and fair play for all mankind, and called upon the best brain and character of both races to unite and put down the reign of lawlessness that is discrediting our beloved land, in the eyes of the nations of the earth. His tribute to the high grade populace of the St. Island was especially fine and was graciously received, for it was plainly shown that while there are abuses practiced in that section, there is also a large contingent of God-fearing upright and

just men and women who can be relied upon to help the negro to reach his highest possibilities, as is evidenced by the great institutions of learning towering from many hill-tops all over the South, built through their munificence. He saw in a hopeful temperament unflagging industry, lofty moral standards, stability and persevering manhood, the ingredients that will in time bring a glorious solution to the problem of a race, that now hampers our development and which at every turn rises to vex the American body politic. A prominent journalist, after hearing Mr. Cheatham's eloquent deliverance, remarked that the address showed careful preparation, profound thought and was in every respect a valuable document, adding that it should be printed in pamphlet form and put in the hands of every American citizen. As a moulder of public sentiment toward the negro, his superior has not been heard in Philadelphia. Many white persons were present at both the afternoon and evening exercises, and were deeply impressed with the wise and conservative utterances of the Recorder of Deeds.

While in the Quaker City, Mr. Cheatham was the guest of Rev. G. L. P. Taliaferro, and was visited by leading Afro-Americans who extended to him the freedom of the city and urged that he accept an invitation to speak to them again early in the fall.

GOLD MINE FOR THE NEGRO.

Extract from an interesting letter to Mr. G. W. Jackson of this city, in which some facts not to be found in the white press touching the condition and prospects of Cubans and Americans are presented.

San Luis, Cuba, May 19th 1899. Dear friend Jackson: I may visit the United States now and then, gaze once more upon the majestic monument at Washington, again visit the capitol building, and white house, converse with my many friends and acquaintances there and again enjoy their proverbial hospitality, but to make the "States" my home, never!

I am seated in the office of an old Spanish hospital, alone and where thousands of soldiers, Spanish and Americans, have no doubt, you can see, therefore, that I have an excellent opportunity for study and reflection.

I am surrounded with palm and banana trees and beautiful landscape scenes on the edge of this small town, of San Luis, with its population of 4,000, nearly all of whom are anxious for me to leave the army and practice medicine here. Santiago is 20 miles from here. I visited there yesterday. Its population is about 50,000, the majority of whom are colored from a Cuban point of view. There is not a colored doctor here at present. In fact I am the only colored physician on this end of the island, but I do not feel lonely one iota.

I have quite a number of masonic brothers in Santiago who are very loyal to me. One of the white physicians here (Santiago) is making from \$6,000 to \$8,000 per year. I am told that I could soon make more than this if I would quit the army and locate in Santiago.

The business men (colored) of Santiago say they would like to have one million colored men of education from the States. The colored here, unlike those in the States, are loyal to each other and honest to a fault. They will support a colored man in whatever business he undertakes.

We need doctors, lawyers, teachers and merchants. A small capital is essential to one going into business. The Spanish language is easily learned. There is a gold mine here for a colored dentist. In order to practice medicine here one must become a member of the Academy of Surgeons. Yes, the whites are prejudiced against the jet blacks; but the prejudice, unlike American article, is not so bitter.

I hope and trust that the educated colored men of America will come over here. Tell them not to fear the fever, but come. The opportunities for business ventures here are excellent. A doctor would make a fortune soon in any of the Cuban towns on this end of the island. The towns near and around Havana are too near America, but on this end a professional colored man would be idolized. I know from simple experience. One could get rich in Santiago teaching English.

I suppose you will not give up your "sure thing" to come, but do every thing in your power to encourage intelligent young men of our race to come.

W. C. Wamsley,

A. A. Surg. U. S. A.

Dept. of Santiago de Cuba.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

Popular Excursion to Niagara Fall
Saturday July 1.
Thursday July 13.

ROUND TRIP. \$10.00

A Ten (to) Day Tour to America's Greatest Natural Wonder via B & O. High Valley Route through the highest and most beautiful valleys—the Switzerland of America. Special train of elegant day coaches and parlor cars will run on above dates, on following schedule:

Lv. Washington, D. C. 8:30 a. m.
" Laurel, Md. 8:33
" Baltimore, (Camden Sta.) 9:05
" Baltimore, (Mt. Royal) 9:09
" Havre de Grace 9:55
" Newark, Del. 10:25
" Wilmington, Del. 10:45
" Chester, Pa. 11:02
" Ar. Philadelphia 11:28 a. m.
" Ar. Niagara Falls 11:00 p. m.

Stop overs allowed on return trip at Buffalo, Rochester, Geneva, Burdette (Watkins Glen), and Mauch Chunk. Side trip to Thousand Islands from Rochester only \$5.50 Round Trip. Tickets good five days, but within return limit of Niagara Falls ticket. Special arrangements for dinner and supper en route. Very reasonable rates. Call on Ticket Agents Baltimore & Ohio Railroad for full particulars.—3774t

CUTS LIKE CHEESE.

Bermuda Stone Which Can Be Quarried With a Hand Saw.

Nature has made it easy to build houses in Bermuda. The entire group of islands is made up of coral rock, so that every man can have a quarry in his back yard if he cares to dig deep enough. This stone, when first cut, is soft and white, so that it "cuts like cheese" like the wood of the famous "one-hoss shay," and can be cut out in square blocks with an ordinary hand saw. On exposure to the air, however, it soon becomes dark and hard enough to break the teeth out of the saw that cut it so easily from its bed.

As there is no lumber in Bermuda except that which is brought from Canada at considerable expense, stone is used for nearly the entire house. The walls are laid of blocks about eight inches by six, and two feet in length. Window sills and door jams are also sawed out of stone in the proper shape, and even the roof is covered with stone shingles, which are made by simply setting a block of soft, fresh stone on edge and sawing it into thin slabs. Both roof and walls have to be kept whitewashed, or the stone would crumble away, hard as it finally becomes; but with this precaution it lasts a long time. There is an old coral stone-house on Harrington Sound which is considerably over 200 years old.

Coral islands are formed by the coral polyps, or insects, which build up reefs to about the level of the sea and then die. On the rough surface of these reefs seaweed clings. The wind and the waves work together to grind up their substance and pile it in heaps of sand, which finally solidifies into the rock which can be cut so easily.

The freshly broken stone makes admirable road material. Even the rubber tire of a bicycle will crush a piece of it flat, and the rain soon solidifies it in that shape, so that the whole roadbed, new stone and old together, becomes like a smooth track cut in solid rock.

Lucky Dredging for a Diamond.

Dredging has been successfully resorted to in recovering a valuable diamond ring that was lost in Petaluma creek. Recently the owner of the ring was standing on a bridge just below Petaluma, across an arm of the creek, when his diamond ring slipped from his finger and fell through a crack in the bridge and into about eight feet of water. The stone in the ring cost, without the mounting, \$800. The owner hated to give it up, yet he did not know how to go to work to get it out. In his perplexity he applied to Capt. John Hackett, a man of experience in dredging though on a somewhat larger scale than hunting for so small a thing as a ring. The lower of the ring had been thought enough to mark the place in the bridge where the ring fell through. Hackett rigged a small clamshell bucket, to be operated by hand, with a rope this was dropped through the bridge at the place marked, and a bucket of mud was brought from the bottom of the creek. It was taken to the bank and washed out. A second and then a third was tried, and in the third was found the ring.—Stockton Independent.

Making Colored Soldiers.

In the early days of colored troops in the regular army it was essential, to get the best results, that they should serve with white troops, so that discipline could be enforced when necessary. It was a decidedly risky experiment to attempt making soldiers of such people. They needed the object lesson of contact with white troops. Naturally of an imitative disposition, the colored man took the white soldier as his pattern, carefully watching every gesture and movement with inquisitive concern. Recruited from the most dangerous and shiftless of the freed negroes, they were naturally lazy, and disinclined to do the work required of them. They spent all their leisure time in gambling, drinking and quarrelling. Every possible punishment employed in the discipline of frontier posts was inflicted upon them. They were stood on barrels, they were "bucked" and gagged, they were marched about the garrison with heavy planks tied to their backs, bearing the word "gambler" in chalk. Everything was done to discipline them, every means taken to make soldiers of them.

Smokeless Powder.

The first smokeless powder that I made in England was made in exactly the same manner as the French powder. I had obtained a quantity of true gun cotton, that is, tri-nitro-cellulose, (known sometimes as insoluble gun cotton, because it could not be dissolved in alcohol and ether like collodion cotton di-nitro-cellulose.) Some of this powder, when freshly made produced fairly good results, quite as good as those produced by the French powder, but upon keeping it a few months the grains lost their transparency, became quite opaque and fibrous, and it then burned with great violence. Investigation showed that about 1 to 2 per cent of the solvent was still in the powder when the first tests were made, whereas the drying out of this last trace of solvent had completely changed the character of the powder. I then added to this powder about 2 per cent of castor oil, with the result that the castor oil remained after the solvent had been completely removed, so that the powder would keep any length of time; indeed, powder made at time (1889) is good to-day.—Hiram Maxim.

The "Terrier."

In ecclesiastical law a terrier is a book which is supposed to be kept in every parish and in which there is a record of the sources of its revenue, and particularly of its lands (terrae in Latin, terres in French, whence the word terrier). Of course it is the duty as well as the interest of every person to see that the terrier of his parish is well kept, but the duty is often neglected. During the early days of the incumbency of a person who was rather fond of sport he received from his bishop a formal letter of inquiry on several matters, to which he was requested to give answer. When he came to the question: "Do you keep a terrier?" the good-natured parson replied: No; but I have two well-bred pointers, and your lordship is welcome to one of them if you care to have it."

THE MOST WONDERFUL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

SCIENCE VS NATURE.



(TAKEN FROM LIFE)

ANGELINE

THE MONARCH OF ALL

Hair Preparations

FOR

Straightening, Beautifying, and Promoting the growth of the hair, and for dressing the hair suitable for all occasions; and still allow the hair to retain its VITALITY, its LUSTRE and consequently its NATURAL GROWTH.

No Fake, No Humbug. No Experiment, BUT THE PEER OF THEM ALL.

Angeline is the some of scientific efforts and skill in overcoming kinky, stubborn, brittle and undesirable suits of hair.

Angeline has stood the test of the World's greatest scientists and enters upon the market of the world, as a perfectly pure harmless discovery that will bring joy to any persons heart, in need of it, if you will but give it a trial.

Worth Its Weight in Gold.

Angeline is not made of highly perfumed vasoline like a great many "fake" preparations on the market to-day. There is not a particle of vasoline entering into its composition. It is made from ingredients entirely different and distinct from anything in the market to-day and is compounded by competent Chemists.

What ANGELINE Will Do:

1.—Angeline will positively make kinky and stubborn hair straight. One application will prove to you conclusively, that there is efficacy in it.
2.—Angeline will stop the hair from falling out or breaking off, and will give you an abundance of soft, pliable, straight and glossy hair.
3.—Angeline will actually make hair grow.

4.—Angeline will cure Eczema, Tetter, Dandruff, and all the detestable diseases of the Scalp

\$50 REWARD

The Angeline Pomade Co. will give a reward of Fifty Dollars to any and all persons who use Angeline and after giving it a thorough and impartial trial, will make an affidavit that Angeline contains no injurious ingredients.

GIVE IT A TRIAL

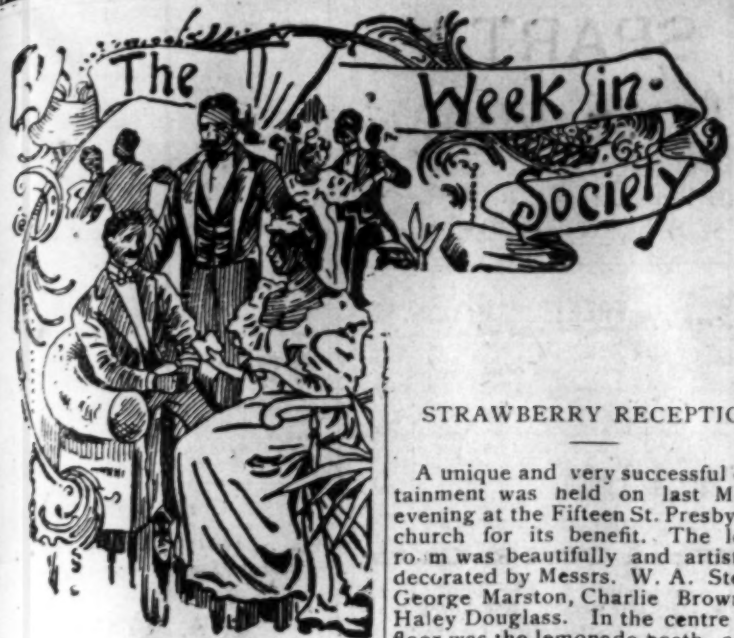
and it will do the rest. Price 50c per bottle; or 3 bottles for \$1.35. Sent securely packed to any part of the world. SPECIAL.—Any person ordering 3 bottles of Angeline will receive at a premium a package of Biotin's Cocoa Cream. Any person ordering 6 bottles of Angeline, will receive a Harris Hair Straightener FREE.

Biotin's Cocoa Almond Cream a delightful application for Chapped Hands, Face or Lips, Sunburn or Tan. Nourishes, purifies and brightens the complexion, rendering the skin smooth and velvety. Imparts a rosy freshness. Gentlemen will be delighted with its effect after shaving; and ladies will be pleased with its permanent softening in arranging their tresses. Sent by mail to any part of the world on receipt of 25c.

The Harris Hair Straightener is guaranteed everything for its talent or purpose. It received a medal at the Tennessee Centennial and we heartily recommend it. This Straightener used in connection with Angeline brings grand results. For sale by this firm, price \$1.50.

No goods will be sent C. O. D. The purchaser must accompany all orders or no attention will be paid to it. In ordering always indicate Money Order, or Registered Letter. Please enclose with orders not exceeding \$50. 8c and 10c stamps if you want your order sent by mail. Otherwise it will be sent by express. All orders are subject to our terms. A. N. S. WANTED EVERYWHERE. A. N. S. Indispensable to you ladies and gentlemen. Write for terms. (BANKER)—We guarantee to refund all money if ANGELINE is not used. All goods ordered are also guaranteed. A. N. S.

Angeline Pomade Co. 402 INDIANA AVE. Cor. Vermont St. and Indiana Ave. INDIANAPOLIS, : : : IND. Mention this paper.



STRAWBERRY RECEPTION.

The illness of Miss Ella J. Jones, is very much regretted.

The strawberry entertainment at the Presbyterian church last Monday night was a grand success.

Flag day was celebrated in all the schools last Wednesday.

The youngest daughter of Dr. J. Mitchell Hall, who has been away to school is expected in the city this week.

Miss Cora B. Spar, formerly of this city, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Hawkins, but now of Thomaston, Ga., who has been their guest, left the city yesterday morning for Atlanta, Ga.

Mrs. Charles R. Douglass and son, will leave the city on the 24th of this month for their summer home Highland Beach, where, owing to her sweet genial manners, her presence is indispensable.

Miss Maggie Ford of Long Branch, who is the guest of Miss Lottie Brown of O street, is captivating the hearts of all with whom she is brought in contact, owing to her charming manners. Her intellect and culture will enable her to enter college next year where she expects to remain until she completes the course.

Captain and Mrs. Thomas Kelley, gave a very pleasant reception at their home in Le Droit Park on Monday evening June 12th in honor of Mrs. Werles of Cincinnati, Ohio, who is visiting Washington, the guest of Mrs. Richard E. Toomey. Mr. John Gray, the eminent caterer served an elaborate menu. Among those present were: Lieut. R. E. Toomey and wife; Misses Marjorie Smith, Maudie, Lila Hamer, Lila Johnson, Mary Dickson, June Page, Mr. Samuel Williams and wife; Mr. Leon Turner and wife; Lieut. T. H. Clark and wife; Mr. Eugene Brooks and wife; Messrs. Richard Henderson, Williams, Craig, Drs. Warfield, Dumas and many others.

JUNE WEDDINGS.

Invitations are out for the following weddings:

That of Miss Bessie Hall and Mr. John Thomas, June 22nd at the residence of the bride, 1722 11th street northwest.

That of Miss Katie Wood and Mr. Charles L. Harris, June 23rd at her residence, 2226 11th street northwest.

That of Miss Estelle G. Lewis, to Mr. Murphree Payne, June 28th at the bride's residence, 1036 18th street, northeast.

The invitations of Miss Chisholm and Mr. Charles Goines are expected to be out in four or five days, which will complete the list of the beautiful June brides.

MARRIAGES.

Popular school "marm" who will take a voyage on the matrimonial sea during the month of June: Miss Lottie Chisholm, Kate Wood, Estelle Lewis, and Bessie Hall Hattie Quander.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Bulletin of Special Excursions.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETY CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Convention Detroit, July 5-10. One fare for the round trip. From points east of the Ohio River, tickets will be good going July 3rd to 5th, inclusive, and good returning until July 15th, with the privilege of extension until August 15th, if ticket is deposited with joint Agent at Detroit on or before July 15th, and upon payment of fee of 50 cents. Ticket will also be good going one route and returning another, at a higher rate.

EPWORTH LEAGUE.

Convention, Indianapolis, July 20-23. One fare for the round trip. From points east of the Ohio River, tickets will be good going July 18th and 19th good returning until July 24th, inclusive, with the privilege of extension until August 20th, inclusive, if ticket is deposited with joint Agent at Indianapolis not later than July 24th, and upon payment of fee of 50 cents.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S CHRISTIAN UNION OF UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Convention, Pittsburgh, August 2-7. One fare for the round trip. From points east of the Ohio River, tickets will be good going July 24th and 25th, inclusive, with the privilege of extension until August 31st, inclusive, if ticket is deposited with joint Agent at Pittsburgh on or before August 6th, and upon payment of fee of 50 cents.

NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

Los Angeles, California, July 11-14. One fare for the round trip plus \$2.00 for membership fee. Tickets will be on sale from all points on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, June 24th to July 7th good for return to original starting point and including September 5th, 1899.

EDUCATIONAL.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

INCLUDING Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Colleges

Thirty-second Session (1899-1900) will begin October 2, 1899, and continue seven (7) months.

Tuition fee in Medical and Dental Colleges, each \$80. Pharmaceutical College, \$70.

All students must register before October 12, 1899.

For catalogue or further information apply to—

F. J. Shadd, M. D., Secretary,
901 R. Street, n. w.
City of Washington.

REAL ESTATE.

R. J. MARSHALL,

REAL ESTATE & LOAN BROKER,
508 11th Street, N. W.

FOR SALE—Near North Capitol street, new, buff brick residence, 6 rooms, cellar and bath, newly papered and decorated; has all modern improvements and conveniences: mirror mantels, speaking tubes, electric bells, etc.

This property is nicely located in an improving section of the city. The new electric cars will pass within a half block. This property, \$3,000, on monthly payments about the same as rent.

FOR SALE—In the northwest, very desirably located, a dwelling and store together, brick, large store room, dining room and kitchen on the first floor, 4 bedrooms and bath on second floor, all modern improvements. Shelving and counters complete. Price, \$3,500, on very easy terms. This is an investment worthy of immediate attention.

Many other well located properties in different sections of the city for sale on easy terms. Stop paying rent and own your own home.

DUVALLS SUMMER GARDEN

2027 L street northwest

Large airy Pavillion. Swings and other amusements. Cigars, Ice Cream, Soft Drinks, etc. Books open for dates. Terms reasonable. Apply to J. J. Duvall at above address.

Hotel Clyde,

Firstclass Accommodations

for Ladiss and Gentlemen

Hot and Cold Baths

473 Mo. ave. n. w.

MRS. ALICE E. HALL, Proprietor.

H. K. FULTON

LOAN OFFICE

WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, & MONEY LOANED ON EASY PAYMENTS.

H. K. Fulton has removed his Loan Office from his old stand, 1218 Pa., avenue to his handsome new building, 314 9th street, n. w., between Penn. ave. and D st, n. w., where he will be pleased to see his old friends and customers.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER, UNREDEEMED PLEDGES FOR SALE.

314 9th Street, Northwest.

Establ 1866

BURNSTINE LOAN CO.

301 Penn. Ave. n. w.

Gold and silver watches, diamonds, jewelry, pistols, guns, mechanical tools, ladies and gentlemen's wear in apparel.

Old gold and silver bought. Unredeemed pledges for sale.

L. H. Harris,

DRUGGIST AND DEALER IN

Pure Drugs & Chemicals

PATENT MEDICINES. Physician's Prescriptions Carefully and Accurately Compounded Day and Night.

Cor. 3d and F Sts., S. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

BARGAINS IN

PIANOS

Upright and Square Pianos.

On Easy terms

Chas. M. Stieff,

Stieff Piano Warerooms,

521 Eleventh Street, Northwest.

Heilbrun's SHOES.



The standard good shoes for the past 40 years.

Shoes of the most reliable make. Prices much below the average.

Every pair we sell carries our Unequalled Guarantee.

TRY! 'HEILBRUNS' Shoes

Next time.

Heilbrun & Co

402 7 St. n. w.

Sign "The old woman in window."

SUMMER RESORTS.

Furnished Rooms With or Without Board at Moderate Prices.

CLINTON COTTAGE

1820 Atlantic Avenue,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Emanuel Murray Pro.

Wholesale and Retail Ice Cream

Manufactory.

ICE CREAM

PARLORS.

Open May 1st 1899.

DEER PARK HOTEL.

Deer Park, Maryland.

MOST DELICIOUS SUMMER RESORT OF THE ALLEGHENIES.

Swept by the mountain breeze, 2,800 feet above sea level. Absolutely free from malaria, hay fever and mosquitoes.

On Main Line of Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Hotel and Cottages. Every modern convenience. Rooms en suite with bath. Electric Lights. Elevator.

Turkish Baths, two large swimming pools, Golf Links, Tennis Courts, Bowling Alleys, Magnificent Drives, Complete Livery Service. Annapolis Naval Band. Delightful Cottages, furnished for housekeeping if desired ready for occupancy June 1st. Hotel open from June 24th to September 30th.

For rates and information address D. C. Jones, Manager, B & O Building Baltimore, Md., until June 10th. After that time, Deer Park, Garrett Co. Md.

SPECIAL EXCURSIONS TO ROUND BAY.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad is now ready to contract with organizations, societies and Sunday Schools for special excursions to Round Bay! For full information and terms, apply at B. & O. Ticket Office No. 619 Pa. Avenue, between 2 and 5 p. m., week days.

\$25 PER WEEK.

25 AUTHORS. Gen's. Miles, Shafter, Merritt, Wood; Cuban Gen's. Garcia and Palma, Capts. "Bob" Evans and Taylor; Secretaries Long and Gage; Nelson Dingley; Senators Daniel and Cullom; Hon. Justin McCarthy, M. P.; Gen's. O. O. Howard and Stewart L. Woodford and 9 other war leaders have united to write "The Standard History of the American Spanish War." The Official History Not a collection of magazine articles Each author writes a chapter especially for this book. Finely illustrated. Exclusive territory. Liberal terms showing list of authors sell it. Address Chas. C. Haskell & Son

SPECIAL EXCURSION TO HARPER'S FERRY.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad is now ready to contract with organizations, societies and Sunday Schools, for special excursions to Harper's Ferry. For full information and terms apply at B. & O. Ticket Office, No. 619 Pa. Avenue between 2 and 5 p. m., week days.

LIGHTNING A PUZZLE

NO REASONABLE GROUND FOR THE GENERAL FEAR ENTERTAINED.

Facts and Speculations About Celestial Artillery—Some Curious Performances in Which the Dreaded Fluid Has Indulged Value of Lightning Rods.

The weather bureau has been doing a lot of speculating of late on the subject of lightning.

Out of every three persons struck by lightning two survive and recover. The amount of electricity in a thunderbolt is not very great the experts say but its voltage is extremely high, and that is what does the damage. It is rather remarkable that so little should be known as to the nature of the fluid which is in such common and everyday use. Nowadays it would be as easy to get along without water as without electricity, yet the fluid is still called the "mysterious," inasmuch as its character and properties are to a great extent unknown. The latest and the best accepted theory on the subject is that, like light, it is a form of motion.

But what puzzles the experts most is to discover the nature of the balls of electricity which are constantly cutting up strange capers. Fireballs of this description, though not properly so termed, have been produced artificially in Germany, by charging masses of vapor with electricity. Soon after the famous experiments of Franklin with a kite, investigators in various parts of the world imitated his performance. One of these was Prof. Richman, a well-known scientist of St. Petersburg. He succeeded in drawing the lightning into his laboratory, but the result was unfortunate, inasmuch as a fiery ball as big as a man's fist suddenly appeared in the room, leaped from the insulated conductor to his head and killed him. The occurrence was described by an assistant, who stated that the ball was blue.

In recent years there has arisen a serious doubt as to the value of lightning rods. This distrust has arisen probably from the fact that buildings provided with lightning rods have on many occasions been destroyed. After all, the lightning rod is only a conductor, and is able to carry only a certain amount of the electric fluid. If an avalanche of electricity comes it may overflow, like a torrent that overflows the banks of the channel designed for it, and the result is disaster.

One of the best evidences of the value of lightning rods up to date has been afforded by the Washington monument. It is capped by a small four-sided pyramid of aluminum, which metal, so cheap to-day, was very costly at the time of the building of the greatest obelisk that the world has ever known. This aluminum tip is connected with the ground by four copper rods which go down deep into the earth. On April 5, 1885, five immense bolts of electricity were seen to flash between the monument and a thunder cloud overhanging in the course of twenty minutes. In other words, the monument was struck directly five times, but it suffered no damage whatever. On June 15, of the same year, a more tremendous assault was made upon the monument from the heavens, and the result was a fracture of one of the topmost stones. The crack still remains to show what nature can do in the way of an electric shock, but the slightness of the damage is evidence of man's power to protect himself from such attacks. The obelisk is ideally located for attracting electrical assaults from the skies, and yet, while many times hit, it has suffered only once, and that time to a trifling extent.

In old times vessels used often to be struck by lightning and the loss by that cause was very great. From 1790 to 1840 no fewer than 280 ships of the British navy were struck, 100 men being killed and 250 injured. Nowadays warships, as well as big merchant vessels, have lightning rods running down their masts and into the sea so that the electricity is carried off. In these days nobody hears of the destruction of a vessel by lightning. Churches are the buildings most commonly struck. There is record of a certain church in Carlinthia which was hit by lightning four or five times a year on an average the services being stopped in summer on this account. A rod was put on the steeple and there was no more trouble.

Turkeys Tracked By Dogs.

The wild turkey in the Ozarks is now hunted with a slow-tracking dog, and whole flocks are often killed in this way. Till the trained dog was employed to follow up the wary bird this game fowl could baffle the most skillful hunter. Now when a flock of turkeys is found the sportsman has little difficulty. A good dog will follow a turkey track that is three or four hours old, and set the birds when overtaken. Just as the pointer does the quail. After the turkey has been chased while it hides in a tree or under a log, and stays there until the hunter, guided by his dog, comes within close range.

It is astonishing what fine instinct a good turkey dog will develop after a few months of training in the woods. He will follow a flock of turkeys for hours just ahead of the hunter, and in dicte by unmistakable signs when the game is near. After a turkey has received a fatal shot it may fly for a half a mile or more. A trained dog will go straight to a wounded or dead turkey with the same precision with which he tracks the game.

Andersonville Prison.

A recent visitor to Andersonville where the Union soldiers were imprisoned years ago, says that the earthworks and stockade are still preserved and that the wells dug by the prisoners are in as good condition as if they had just been completed. "Providence spring," so named because it seemed to have suddenly burst from the ground just at a time when the soldiers were suffering for water is still the same, having kept up a constant flow of pure, clear water ever since.

"I understand Gregory's wife is something of a poet."

"No truth in it."

"How do you know?"

"I was down in Jersey with them and drove by a meadow where a lot of lambs were frisking, and she said something about mince sauce and green peas."—Detroit Journal.

THE SACRED BEETLE.

THE CURIOUS PERFORMANCES THAT LED TO HIS DEIFICATION.

It Was Reverenced by the Egyptians During Life and Preserved After Death—The Great Magically Displayed By It for the Preservation of Its Young.

As far as I can make out, a pair of beetles, male and female, seem usually to share a hole in common, and to roll balls of food to it either alone or in concert; I cannot say I have ever seen much co-operation except between such partners. Once a ball is secured and safely landed—for here, as elsewhere, there's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip—the happy couple proceed to eat it up, and apparently do not emerge again from their burrow till the supply is exhausted. Patient naturalists say that one ball has been known to last a scarab as long as a fortnight, but this I do not vouch for of personal knowledge. When more food is wanted, the couple emerge once more on the open sand and begin to collect fresh dung and refuse, which they roll into a new food ball and then dry and harden.

Till very lately it was universally believed that the female scarab laid an egg in some of the balls, and that the young grubs hatched within such food stocks and began at once to devour them. This belief has recently been contradicted with great emphasis by a good French observer, who opened many balls and found no eggs; but I cannot accept his conclusion. I opened a number of balls myself near Venice this year, and saw in several one or two eggs, while in one case (unearthed from a hole) I discovered a half-grown larva. I venture, therefore, in this matter to believe my own eyes as against those of even the most celebrated and authoritative entomologists. In Egypt it has been universally believed from all antiquity—and I think quite rightly—that after the scarab has laid an egg in the ball the parents unite in rolling it to a place of safety, above the level of the annual inundation due to the rise of the Nile. At any rate, scarabs abound in Egypt.

At a very early date, it would seem, the curious action of these beetles attracted the attention of the ancient Egyptians, whose worship of animals was one of the most marked features of their monstrous religion. Hence grew a strange and widespread superstition. A race which defied the hawk, the cat, the ibis and the jackal was not likely to overlook the marvelous proceedings of the pious and dutiful scarab. So the very early Egyptians, we may conjecture, began by thinking there must be something divine in the nature of an insect which worked so ceaselessly on behalf of its young, and rolled such big round balls behind it up such relatively large hills. Watching a little closer, as time went on, the Egyptian discovered, no doubt, that sacred beetles did not proceed directly from sacred beetles, like lambs from ewes, but grew, as it were, out of the dirt and corruption of the mysterious pellets.

A modern observer would, of course, at once suspect that the scarab laid an egg inside the ball, and would promptly proceed to pull one open and look for it. But that cold scientific method was not likely to commend itself to the mystic and deeply religious Egyptian mind. The priests by the Nile jumped rather to the conclusion that the scarab collected dirt in order to make a future scarab out of clay, and that from this dirt the young beetle grew, self-existent, self-developed, self-created. Considering the absence of scientific knowledge and comparative groups of scientific facts at the time such a conclusion was by no means unnatural. Once started on so strange a set of ideas, the Egyptians proceeded to evolve a worship of the scarab which grew ever and developed, as they thought the scarab itself did, practically out of nothing. The immortality of the soul and the resurrection of the body were the central ideas of Egyptian religion; the thinkers of Thebes and Memphis instantly perceived a fanciful analogy between the scarab rising from its bed of dirt and the mummy reviving when the expected day of resurrection should at last arrive. As a consequence of this analogy the scarab was made sacred. It was revered during its life and often preserved after its death, like the mummified cats and hawks and sacred Apis bulls which formed such special objects of veneration to the devout of Egypt.—Grant Allen.

Wonderful Number 4.

There are 4 cardinal points, 4 winds, 4 quarters of the moon, 4 seasons, 4 figures in the quadrille, 4 rules of arithmetic, 4 suits of cards, 4 quarters to the hour, 4 legs for furniture, most animals go on 4 legs; the dead are placed between 4 planks, the prisoner between 4 walls. We have 4 incisors and 4 canine teeth and our forks have 4 prongs; all animals, when butchered, are cut into 4 quarters. The violin, greatest of musical instruments, has but 4 strings. Four of a kind is a pretty good hand at poker, even if they are only 4's. There are 4 great continents; every great railway has 4 tracks; when we grow old we have 4 eyes; every room has 4 corners and 4 sides—the inside, the outside, the right side and the wrong side. Poor, indeed, is the man who hasn't 4's!

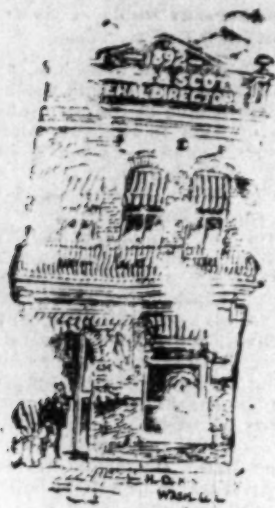
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Be careful how you conduct yourself in company.

L.T.—Fashion should be followed if becoming. If green doesn't look well on you, dress in goods that do.

Nellie.—Take my advice and don't marry for spite or convenience. It is better that you be an old maid than marry a man for the sake of being married.

S.T.O.—It is better to be a good listener always. Be careful what you say about your friends to other people.

M.T.—I am opposed to summer schools in this city. It is a hard matter to get children to attend school in winter, certainly they will not attend them in summer. It is strange that our school guardians cannot find other employment.

Ra-hel.—You should be positive in all things. Never indulge in family flirtation.

Flirtation.—No woman who carries on flirtation in the street can hope for respect from gentlemen.

J.M.—Be honest in your dealings with your associates. Be careful of a confidant. You may tell some things and some others you had better keep.

R.T.—Strangers seem to be taking possession of the city. Our lyceums seem to be monopolized by new comers. The people of this city are weak.

D.M.—Do as you think best and be upright in all things. Protect yourself against insults no matter if poverty await you.

Nellie.—The manifestation of too much interest must be looked upon with suspicion.

Delia.—You should be your own judge sometimes. Don't believe all that is said to you.

H.T.—Be enterprising and don't fear to do honest labor.

Dress.—Yes, I believe in dress. I am of the opinion that a person should dress well if he is able to do so. Clothes were made to wear.

R.I.—Some people dislike you because others do. Never form a dislike for a person because others do.

B.M.—The Teachers' Association is a commendable institution. It should be supported by the people.

H.P.—Ladies who think of nothing but sport will not make good wives.

School.—There is some talk of making a principal of the Business High School.

Annie.—The steamer, City of Berlin crossed the Atlantic from New York to Queenstown in 7 days 15 hours and 45 minutes. This was in 1875. You can go much sooner now.

History.—Achilles was the bravest of the Greeks.

E.E.—We very often depreciate what our friends do for us. We often like the best who do the least.

Mamie.—You have shown your readiness as a letter writer. You should be satisfied with the one who most esteems you.

M.T.—The longest tunnel in the world is Mount St. Gothard. It is 40 feet.

Magie.—A lady should be accomplished in this day and time.

Rem.—Too much familiarity breeds contempt. Either in man or woman. No lady of refinement will tolerate familiarity.

R.T.—The persons we once loved become to hate and the person we hated we become to love.

Ethel M.—Be what you seem to be and nothing more.

Ma.—Remember that noble qualities may be found in noble women.

Don't allow a man to smoke in your presence. A gentleman would not be guilty of such.

Be careful with whom you go driving. He should be a gentleman of character.

If you cannot be escorted to a place don't allow your escort to come for you.

The woman who is above the middle age should not seek young girls' company.

Let your conversation be above the vulgar.

Pure thoughts are expressed by the refined.

All questions for this column should be addressed to the Editor of the Bee.

You cannot always tell your friends from their talk.

Think wisely if you can and express yourself intelligently.

Don't believe all you hear spoken.

There are always two sides to a question.

Don't form or express an opinion before you have well digested the subject.

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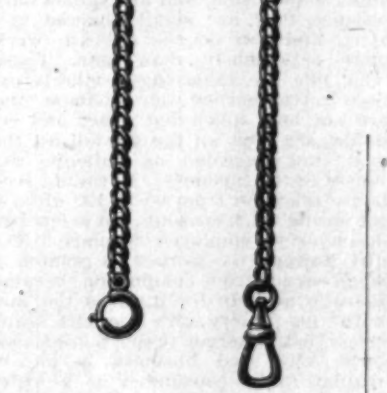
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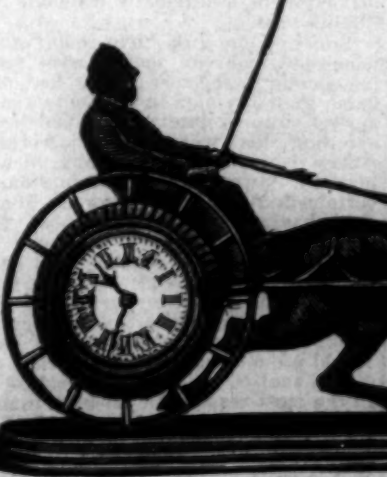
No. 337. THIS HANDSOME LAMP.
Metal base, with artistic and very
rich large figure—for a column; nicely
moulded oil font; the latest burner
ratchet screw movement, for turning
wick up and down, thus always insur-
ing a brilliant light, clear as a crystal
and equal to 200 candles. It stands 28
inches high and is all ready to put oil
into and light.
The 16 inch shade has an 8 inch rich
lace flounce and combines to make it
a rich, handsome, serviceable home
ornament.
Send 5 cash yearly subscribers for
this handsome banquet lamp.



No. 16. Here is good Warranted Watch Chain.
Fine rolled gold plate,
double curb, full length,
elegantly engraved gold tips
solid bar, very best of snap
and guaranteed to wear ten
years.
For this fine rolled gold
chain. The Bee will give to
any person sending in 3 yearly
cash subscribers six 6 month
subscribers.



NO. 15. REALLY A BEAUTIFUL CHAIN AND A NICE PRESENT.
Charm, sardonix intaglio. Right up
to date. Trace link. Perfectly formed
in every way. All well gold-plated,
and has the exact appearance of a sin-
gle gold chain. It is double length and
will give the wearer splendid satisfac-
tion.
For one cash yearly subscriber, or
two six months subscribers, THE BEE
will give you this beautiful chain.



OUR GREAT NANCY HANKS BRONZE CLOCK
This clock is made by one of the Largest Clock Factories in the Country.
Guaranteed for three years. The height is 6 inches; length 12 inches. It
is beautifully polished, will not tarnish and is really one of the most beauti-
ful as well as useful ornaments that could be required for a premium.
If you send us 4 cash yearly subscribers the publishers will send you one
beautiful clock.



No. 1. THE HANDSOME LAMP-CLOCK MADE
Gold-plated metal base; gold-plated
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removable oil font; the latest burner;
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decorated globe; first-class chimney;
Clock made and warranted by one of
the largest factories in the U.S.A. All
ready to put oil in and light.
This handsome lamp-clock is worth
20 dollars. A fine Christmas or birth-
day present. The Bee will give one
of these clocks to any person who may
send 5 cash yearly subscribers.



NO. 758. GOLD-PLATED VASE
Sold only in pairs. Beautifully fin-
ished. Hand decorated center. Height
ten inches. This vase is a beautiful
gift. Send us 4 cash yearly subscribers
and receive a pair of these excellent
vases. It is not a question of money
but of taste. Insure all your gifts
with a beautiful vase.



NO. 213. This is a beautiful clock made by one of the largest clock factories in the country. It is guaranteed for three years. The height is 6 inches; length 12 inches. It is beautifully polished, will not tarnish and is really one of the most beautiful as well as useful ornaments that could be required for a premium. If you send us 4 cash yearly subscribers the publishers will send you one beautiful clock.

A HOARY PROBLEM.

If a Cannon Be Fired From a Car Traveling at the Rate of a Mile a Minute, Etc.

The question was sprung in a Bohemian den on Orleans street, after the coffee was brought in. "Suppose a cannon was mounted on an engine," said one of the inner circle, "and was—"

"Aw! that's as old as Patti," sneered a privileged guest, "and as simple as A. B. C."

"Shut up," replied the charter member calmly, "and listen to the proposition. Suppose a cannon was mounted on a locomotive, pointing backward. The cannon is so charged that it carries a ball exactly one mile in exactly one minute and the engine is moving forward at a mile-a-minute speed. When the cannon is fired what becomes of the ball?"

"Plain as day," declared the privileged guest, who had been fidgeting during the statement. "When the cannon is fired the ball begins its flight and thereafter has nothing to do with the engine or the gun. It simply wings through space for a mile from its point of departure, and there it stops. This, according to the proposition, requires one minute, during which time the locomotive has been travelling steadily in the opposite direction at equal speed, and has, therefore, also covered one mile from the place of explosion. Distance between its point of arrival and point at which ball drops, two miles. It's clear as hydrant water. Gimme a cigarette, somebody."

"Your explanation is dead wrong," said a member who had been thinking swiftly. "It ignores the most essential factor in the whole problem. You must remember, when the cannon is fired, that the engine is traveling in the opposite direction at the rate of a mile a minute. In other words, the tube, or gun itself, is being drawn away from the ball at exactly the same speed the ball would develop if the gun was stationary, thus neutralizing the effect of the powder."

"It is as if you struck at a man at the rate of ten feet a second and leaped backward at the same speed. Naturally, you wouldn't hit him. The ball, of course, simply drops at the muzzle of the cannon. It doesn't go an inch. It is inert, dead and motionless, resembling, in that respect, the thinking machine of the gentleman who has just favored us with his amusing—"

"Relay there!" exclaimed the poet laureate of the Quarter Latin, "don't get so gay and haughty! You've dimly apprehended the principle involved, but you're still away off yourself from the real Pearl of Truth. Listen to the only genuine Buddha: Your explanation is based on the assumption that the speed of the ball and speed of the engine neutralize each other because they are equal." "Yep," admitted the charter member grudgingly. "Precisely," continued the poet, "and there, my boy, is where you fall down. Their speeds are not equal."

"The engine is moving forward at a mile a minute and goes as fast as the part of its journey as at another, but the speed of the ball, on the contrary, is constantly diminishing, until it drops, spent at the end of its flight. It is evident, therefore, that it starts at much more than a mile a minute, and as equality of speed is the basis of your childish theory, you will consider yourself squelched. Tell the minion to pass the crowler."

The charter member leaped wrathfully to his feet and five others began to talk simultaneously. "Order!" cried the boss Bohemian, pounding on the table with a mahi-stick. "Gentlemen, stop yelling or the place will be pulled. This problem was unfortunate, but it illustrates most of the affairs of life. We are decreed by surface simplicity, rush wildly at conclusions and take a cropper over some small, unobtrusive fact which we hadn't noticed."

"The cannon conundrum reeks with fiendish subtleties. The ball, for example, partakes of the momentum of the engine, which must be overcome before it budges. Then again, it is important to know whether it was fired with or against the revolution of the earth. Again you must determine what percentage of the speed of the projectile is developed before it reaches the muzzle, and that in turn involves the length of the tube and character of the bore."

"These are things it would take a skilled mathematician's steen months to figure out. They would carry them in to differential calculus and probably in to the asylum. Therefore, in the interest of sanity, I declare the question barred."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

The Angler.

Big and clumsy as it is, and lacking in sensitiveness as it may seem, the angler is difficult to keep alive in captivity, one reason being that it is hard to get it to eat. Anglers have been kept at the Aquarium in New York six months, but that is believed to be record time. While as a rule the angler in captivity refuses food, and can be brought to eat only after a long time and by persistent effort, there comes in occasionally an angler that has not left an appetite behind it. There is a thirty-pound angler at the Aquarium now and has been there about ten days and began to eat within two or three days after its arrival, taking for its first meal a flounder weighing about a pound.

The flounder is, in its shape, well adapted to fit the angler's mouth, which is, in proportion to the size of its body, even bigger than the mouth of an alligator. The angler is of a very different shape from the alligator, being more scow built, and with its forward end rounding like the end of a great stubby-shaped platter. Its mouth, which opens from side to side, extends back about a third of the length of its body, making it, instead of long and deep, like the alligator's mouth, broad and deep, or more on the cellar door pattern.

A day or two after eating the flounder, this angler took a two pound hake whole, and, as it prefers its food alive, the hake was impaled on the end of a rod, and held down in the water and shaken gently to give it the semblance of life. It was held thus for a moment in the angler's mouth, and presently the angler dropped its trunk and shut the hake in and gulped it down.

According to a high authority cold water is a valuable stimulant to many, if not all, people. It action on the heart is more stimulating than brandy. It has been known to raise the pulse from 75 to over 100.

GIRL SEED PACKERS

MARVELOUS RAPIDITY THEY DISPLAY IN PUTTING UP SEEDS.

Hundreds of Them Employed in the Wholesale Seed Houses of the Large Cities—Some of the Different Stamps From Ordinary Factory Girls.

Unless it be a lightning-speed stenographer or a bicyclist pedalling for a wager, no human beings in New York work faster than the girls putting up seed packets in the wholesale flower houses.

"How many of those can you fill a day?" was asked of a girl manipulating ounce and quarter-ounce and quarter-pound packages of seed in a downtown store.

"Forty-eight a minute," came the prompt answer, with never a pause in the dipping and measuring and pouring in, and before the visitor could even take in the idea of how many this might mean in an hour, the little flowered paper squares, all sealed and ready for shipment, had mounted up in sufficient quantities to make a newly emptied basket necessary to hold them.

"I have been filling seed packets here for six years," said the expert later, when a momentary lull made conversation possible. "Oh, of course, when I first came I couldn't begin to do what I can now. My fingers couldn't move fast enough, and these little measures seemed too small to take hold of readily, but with a little practice I got on better, and after a time, in a season or two, I could turn round sharp and be of use. By three of us working together, one opening the bag, one filling, and one sealing, we can turn out a quantity."

The firm takes on new girls to help, but experience and practice are needed in the seed business, and in working with high-grade seeds or with the mixed papers a filler has to be exact and trustworthy or she would do damage.

"What are the most expensive seeds here for six years," said the expert later, when a momentary lull made conversation possible. "Oh, of course, when I first came I couldn't begin to do what I can now. My fingers couldn't move fast enough, and these little measures seemed too small to take hold of readily, but with a little practice I got on better, and after a time, in a season or two, I could turn round sharp and be of use. By three of us working together, one opening the bag, one filling, and one sealing, we can turn out a quantity."

"The finest petunia seed is worth \$25 an ounce," the seed measurer went on, "and part of an ounce would furnish ever so many plants, so we put up very small quantities, and the seed is as light and fine as chaff or down, so it must be worked with very carefully to avoid waste. Certain extra grades of calceolaria and petunia seeds come as high as \$120 an ounce. I know that \$400 a pound for petunias sounds like a fairy tale but the greatest pains are taken to rear those plants. Of course, nobody ever buys a whole pound, so the proportionate value is great. In vegetable seeds the most expensive that we have to consider is the cauliflower. That is worth \$40 a pound and is put up in very small measurements. The most of the vegetable seed however, are easy to work with."

There are hundreds of girls in the wholesale seed houses. Most of them are taken in November and work steadily until February, but in the spring season, along about May, invariably calls for a fresh relay of workers, and after the first stock of all-ready-to-sell seed packets has been depleted, the girls and all hands have to work to the utmost, to get ready a new supply. People who have planted their seeds and had them fail to come up send for duplicate assortments, and those who had perhaps no idea of planting at all are moved to experiment with flowers and vegetables when the first warm days come, and there is a feeling for out-door occupation. For this reason, although the regulation seed orders are all filled and provided for during the winter season, the demand is never to be calculated definitely, and every large firm has to turn in and put up a new supply when the planting season is actually on.

Most of the girl seed workers work under supervision, and are valued only because they are small fingered and alert, and can do the delicate work more expeditiously than men. Those who, like the 48-package-a-minute expert, have learned the business and are not only quick but exact and reliable, are kept on the payroll all the year and regarded as valuable adjuncts to the business. A leading seed house takes on from 60 to 100 girls in the spring (rush season), and keeps two dozen or so employed regularly. The girl flower-seed worker is seldom a wage earner from compulsion, because there is no help for it, as is the case with the factory girl, the girl seamstress, or the larger proportion of shop girls. The seed business is too irregular to be considered as a legitimate trade to be depended upon for living wages, and so the seed girls are drawn from those having homes and parents to support them, but who work for pin money, and because the business is light, clean and pleasant, and the pay in fair proportion to the work. Most of the girls live out of town in little suburban homes, near Jersey City and Brooklyn, and a man who engages a batch after batch of them says that the Irish-Americans seem to succeed best and stick to the business longest. Working among the seeds and becoming familiar with the nature and needs of plants and flowers generally leads the workers to experiment on their own account with growing things in their home plots, and this makes them additionally valuable to the business.

"Some of our girls have remarkable memories and can carry more seed knowledge in their heads for use, off-hand, than any man in the trade," said a seed store proprietor who had been extolling his woman head worker. "They can recall how many inches across a flower is when grown from a certain grade of seed, know all about the shading and markings of the blossoms, and whether this one is velvety and dark or streaked and light or mottled; what seeds give the best results, whether this variety or the other was best liked by customers, and a lot of such facts that a man would use a notebook to keep track of. No woman is really at the head of or in the most responsible position in any large seed houses that I know of. The florists and farmers seem to like best to treat men regarding their business and there is a feeling in the trade that men are more thorough and well grounded in the florist's knowledge and are the natural leaders, but there are women getting good salaries and doing good work everywhere in this line and several that I know of would be sadly missed if they should give up."

DOUGH LUCK.

Mike O'Brien Last Seen in the River—Struck It Rich, But Was Drowned.

"The stories of prosperity in the land are good enough, and I allow that there are good reasons for the same; but now and then, gentlemen, you will hear a bit of hard luck individually, and where you can't understand why it should be so."

The speaker was a Western man. He was encouraged to tell any story he had in mind to prove his assertion. And this is what he said:

"There was the case of Mike O'Brien in the country where I lived. He went into the mines with a pick and shovel, and after the usual experience he struck it rich, and had about settled down to take things easy for the balance of his life. Last summer a young kinsman of Mike's, a tenderfoot, went out to get Mike to teach him how to become a miner. Mike dropped all his own interests and went with the youngster into the hills, where there is that hard but free life which man finds nowhere else in this world. The two went prospecting where few white men had ever been. They staked claims and dug shafts and found favorable indications. One day while they were engaged digging a shaft the tenderfoot accidentally smashed Mike's right hand with a sledge. Blood poisoning was threatened. Many a weary mile lay between the hill where they were and civilization, but they started out to the hot springs to get relief. For a long time Mike was unable to work, and when he got well he was down to hard pan. It was about the time when all our country was making a stampede for the Buffalo Hump country. Mike, however, was a little too late to get in with the rush. After every body else had gone Mike and two of his friends who were also too late to get in the stampede, went away together without saying anything about their destination. They were gone all summer and part of the fall. When they came back they had news of a wonderful strike; they had rich milling gold ore. The strike was away up on the Salmon River. The men laid in a supply of grub for the winter and returned to the country and put in a winter's work. They realized more than they expected. After they had settled all doubts as to the richness of the mine, one of the partners, a man named Smith, came down and closed a bond for a syndicate for \$400,000. Mike O'Brien's interest in this negotiation was \$50,000. It was necessary for him to come down from the mountains to sign papers to get his money, and after the hard knocks Mike had this \$50,000 was a fortune to him."

"The journey from the mines to the town where Mike was to go is made on the Salmon River. In some places the stream is swift, deep and treacherous. Four men were in the boat. After they had gone some distance they met a man whose business was boating freight. After a parley this man agreed if they would help him with a heavy load which he was lining up stream, he would bring them back over the treacherous waters free of charge. When they came to a boiling and ugly place in the stream the boat capsized. Two of the occupants sank at once and were seen no more. A third occupant struggled and was rescued, while Mike O'Brien was carried off by the current, and in spite of his despairing cry, he disappeared, hands up. Mike had one child, a daughter, somewhere in the States. She will get the deed to the mine, but she is not found; but, gentlemen, I submit to you that the prosperity of the country did not do poor Mike O'Brien much good. He went down right in sight of it, and after he had worked mighty hard to reach the point from which he saw it."

No Such Place As Gretna Green. The novelists have woven a romance about Gretna Green and its village blacksmith which will last for all time, and which for all time will supply a denouement to the wares of successful professional story tellers. The sordid facts of Gretna Green marriages and the more sordid details of the Gretna Green registers are widely different from the picturesque romance which we associate with the days of postboys and the mad racing and chasing through Carlisle. The history of Gretna Green and its marriages rests upon the abominable marriage laws of Scotland. We call them abominable, for they are the curse of the Scottish genealogy. The marriage laws in Scotland were and are (for they remain unaltered) atrociously simple, and therein lay the temptation and attraction of Gretna Green. Probably the novel-reading public will be shocked to hear that there is no such definite place as Gretna Green; the name applies to a district comprising some number of villages or hamlets some miles apart. All that was necessary was to get over the border into Scotland, and there make the necessary contract before witnesses. The blacksmith's shop on the high road north from Carlisle was the most easily accessible, and was probably the best known, but there were some houses just over the border which kept witnesses at hand, and retained a register of the contracts entered into. The registers were a secondary matter, and the fees demanded were frequently large and, where secrecy was an object, extortionate.

Those Gretna Green marriages still occasionally take place, though now only between residents in the neighborhood; but as similar ceremonies take place all over Scotland, there is nothing especially distinctive about the contracts made at these Gretna Green marrying shops. But unless an actual and proper ceremony takes place, it is said these Scottish marriages are not valid upon persons who are of English domicile, though those intending to elope can have the consolation of the fact that the preliminary residence and advertisement necessary in England are not compulsory in Scotland, and a marriage in a Scottish church is binding. So a couple of return tickets to Scotland may still carry matrimonial advantage. The English law attaches great weight to domicile, and, provided domicile be established, a marriage legal under the laws of the place of domicile is held to be valid in England.

The largest sewing machine in the world is said to be in operation in Leeds. It weighs 6,500 pounds and sews cotton belting.

A TOOTHLESS AGE.

DENTIST SAYS IT IS NEAR AT HAND FOR CIVILIZED NATIONS.

Thousands Wearing Artificial Teeth—Due to the Food We Eat and Improper Care of Teeth—The Civilized Lower Jaw Getting Too Small for Proper Number.

That a "toothless age" is near at hand for this country, if not, indeed, for the entire civilized world, is the theory of a dentist of prominence. "We are becoming a toothless people, and that very fast," says he.

"To begin with, I must make this bold statement, 'We are becoming a toothless people.' For otherwise how can we account for the fact that thousands of people to-day are wearing artificial teeth, and there are many thousands who would wear them if they could afford to buy them? Look at our little children at the age of two; their teeth are already decayed. Our girls at the age of fourteen and sixteen have beautiful teeth indeed, but do not be deceived, in many instances they are artificial. Our mothers and fathers at the age of forty or fifty cannot boast of having many sound teeth."

"Now, when you consider how much acute suffering and pain these people go through, how many sleepless nights and restless days they pass before they arrive at that happy moment when they have gotten rid of their own teeth and can wear artificial ones instead, you will naturally ask yourself the question, 'Has the Creator given us these organs for temporary use and with the intention of inflicting suffering upon us? No, they were given us to last us through life. If we do lose them prematurely and if we do suffer excruciating pain while we have them, it is due to our own carelessness, negligence and ignorance of the first principles of hygiene which govern the preservation of the teeth and mouth."

"I can add to these statements: It is not realized how the teeth are going in this generation. It is due to the food we eat, to the artificial conditions of the life of to-day, to the lack of care and the attention people give to their mouths."

"Now here is a case in point. The toothpick is not considered proper in fashionable society after meals, and floss silk is also never used. Yet both of these, if people would only realize it, are good things. After eating particles of food are entrapped between the teeth. The toothpick or floss silk will carry them away. But they remain, the particles of food decompose and an acid is formed which attacks the enamel and finally combines with the salts of the teeth to destroy them."

"Teeth do not last as long as they used to. My experience has taught me that of men and women from fifty to sixty years of age from sixty to seventy-five per cent. now have artificial teeth. This statement seems astounding, but it is nevertheless true. There is dental science enough to preserve them, but people will not give dentistry a chance. They let them go, and a minute vegetable organism collects upon them. The enamel goes away, and the dentine (the inside coating) is laid bare; the dentine is attacked, and the nerves and the blood vessels are exposed; the nerves are devitalized and the teeth die."

It is this dentist's theory that one great reason of the country's progress toward a "toothless age" is due to the lack of care of the temporary teeth of children. If these temporary teeth are bad, he says, the permanent teeth will be weakened. And yet very little attention is paid to a child's first teeth."

"Thumb or finger sucking is a bad habit for children," said the Doctor. "By this habit the lower teeth are forced inward, and the upper outward. Mouth breathing also produces irregularity of the teeth. The most effective way of breaking this habit is that employed by the Indian mother, who bandages the mouth of the child, and in that way forces it to breathe through the nostrils, or not at all."

Another important tendency the Doctor says he has frequently observed is that the lower jaw is becoming more and more contracted. It is now, he says, frequently necessary to remove some of the maiden teeth. The modern jaw, brought about through modern considerations of living, cannot accommodate all the teeth nature gives us. Hence the teeth, besides being poorer year by year, are gradually and steadily getting to a point where they will be fewer."

"Whenever there is decomposition of organic matter," the dentist declared, "innumerable colonies of microbes, the germs of disease, are generated. Through a mouth thus infected fresh food is daily taken, and during the process of mastication it is naturally mixed with the decayed matter in the mouth and then is passed into the stomach for digestion. It is astonishing then why one suffers from indigestion or other diseases?"

"Good health demands thorough digestion, thorough digestion demands thorough mastication, thorough mastication demands sound and healthy teeth."

He Know Better.

From Philadelphia comes a story of a hospital orderly possessed of more brawn than brain. The man was an Irishman, only recently employed, and one night the resident physician told him to be on hand by 11 o'clock to take to the deadhouse the body of a consumptive patient who could not live past that hour.

Upon the stroke of the clock Dennis was on hand. The night nurse was in another part of the ward, and the patient was, to all appearances, dead. Dennis and his assistant tossed the body upon a stretcher and carried it out. In the hall the cold air revived the sufferer from the effects of "the hypodermic" which had been administered.

"Where are you takin' me?" he asked. "To th' deadhouse, of course," replied Dennis; "where the devil else d'ye think I'd be after takin' you?" "But I'm not dead," protested the patient, starting up.

"Lie down this mornin'," protested the orderly. "It's great cheek ye have! D'ye think ye know more about it than the doctor?"

Effects of Discipline. "What a placid face your married daughter has!" "Yes, her three children have got her so she obeys beautifully."—Chicago Record.

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